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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

A MASTERLY ARGUMENT.

SPEECH OF

HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON,

At Loveland, Ohio, Aug. 22, 1871.

An immense mass meeting of the Democracy of Clermont and Warren counties was held on Tuesday 22nd. inst., which was addressed by Messrs Pendleton, Hunt and Ward. Upon being introduced by the chairman, Mr. Pendleton said:

I thank the State Central Committee that they have assigned me to Loveland. I have so pleasant a recollection of the last visit I made here, that they could not have given me a more agreeable appointment with which to commence the duties assigned to me during this canvass. Almost the last political speech which I made was here. Soon after I met with an accident which kept me a close prisoner for a long time, and whose effects prevented me from taking an active part in the canvass for the last two years.

Reflection has not increased the acrimony of my temper, nor led me to look with less charity upon the motives of our fellow-citizens who differ with us. More and more have I come to see that the widest difference of opinion and conduct in political matters are consistent with the most unselfish patriotism and purest motives. In this canvass while I shall speak with the plainest language of the principles and policy of the Republican party, I shall endeavor to do entire justice to the intentions and motives of men.

THE MEMORY OF VALLANDIGHAM.

Who can commence the discussion of political questions without being carried involuntarily to that scene of anguish and death which so lately clothed our party, our State, and our country in mourning?—

"The silver cord is loosened; the golden bowl is broken"—

the voice that spoke so eloquently and well is stilled. The intellect which thought so truly exerts its powers on other subjects; in other spheres. The strong brave heart beats not to the conflicts of time.

When I think of this I feel that we might imitate the captives of Judea, who, "by the waters of Babylon, hung their harps on the willows and sat down and wept when they remember Zion." I did not know Mr. Vallandigham so long, perhaps, as many of you, but I knew him very well. During his whole service in Congress I was his colleague. During the eventful sessions of 1861-2-3 I was his daily associate and intimate friend. During the days of his arrest and trial and imprisonment I saw him at every hour that it was possible, and did what I could to mitigate the pains which an infamous tyranny inflicted. In all those times of anxiety, and care, and suffering, I never heard from his lips one word inconsistent with the loftiest patriotism, the most unfaltering hope, and the most unblenching courage. You know he was able, and eloquent, and self-reliant and studious; that he had great strength of will and force of character, and that magnetism which attracted and attached men closely to him. He was also cool, and deliberate, and patient. Beyond most men whom I have known, he was sensitive to attacks upon the purity and motives of his character. I have seen him wounded to the quick—his heart lacerated until it seemed sore to the touch, and bleeding his life away—by the vindictive, savage abuse so unsparingly heaped upon him during the war. Never were attacks more unjust and infamous. No man loved his country more intensely, and sought for the wisest policy more conscientiously, or would have sacrificed more readily or more abundantly health, and strength, and fortune, and even prejudices and preconceived opinions, to secure its welfare. He would have been a war man if he could have believed that war would restore the Union. He would have been a devoted supporter of the Republican party, if he could have believed its policy would have maintained the guarantees of liberty afforded by our Constitution. As he could not believe this, he would not swerve from the convictions of the "faith that was in him," even though his heart should bleed and break at the blind misconstruction of his character, and the wilful perversion of his words and aspersion of his motives. I thank God he lived long enough to see that time—the Avenger, in whom he had such unwavering faith—had commenced his work; and that many who had maligned him most were beginning to see their error and to do him justice.

I thank God that at the last the sun penetrated the darkness of the night, and that his eye saw, even though only for a moment, the mists of the morning dissolving before its radiant beams. And if it be given to men who have gone hence to care for, or to know, the estimation in which they are held on earth, I know his spirit will be gladdened by the fact that all his countrymen, without dissent, will believe that he was as pure as he was able, as honest as he was brave, and as faithful as he was persistent.

READING RADICAL SPEECHES ON OLD OCEAN.

Three weeks ago to-day I was on the ocean. It was a dark, damp, disagreeable voyage. The sun and moon had not appeared for many days. Clouds, and mist, and fog hung around the ship, and the fog bell tolled its fearful clang incessantly. I had recovered from sea sickness, and naturally turned for some light and pleasant reading. A friend had sent me to Liverpool a package of American newspapers. I turned them over, and my eye rested on the proceedings of the Republican Convention and the speech of Senator Sherman. I commenced it. The interest deepened as I read on. The fog in the sky and the dampness on the deck were forgotten. What a picture he drew of this Republican Administration! What a picture he drew of national prosperity and felicity! All to be attributed to this Administration! The country and Government so great by reason of this Administration that they commanded the admiration and respect of every Nation in the world! Our prowess and sense of justice such that no lately outstanding question had not been settled to our infinite honor, and our infinite advantage! Our natural self-appreciation stimulated by the evident appreciation of others! At home there was peace "within our borders and prosperity within our gates!" A benign contentment pervaded all our people, attaching them to each other in fraternal love, and binding all in filial reverence and obedience to a paternal and beneficent Administration! Liberty enjoyed in order! and laws passed only to secure that liberty! Just laws implicitly obeyed! Peace, liberty and prosperity! a trinity of blessings! A brotherhood unbroken! The duties and obligations of a Government so light as to be known only by their blessings! Bad passions already subjugated, soon to be eradicated!! Tariffs already light, soon to be made lighter!! Taxes already small, soon to be made smaller!! Public debt, already almost nothing more to be made less!! The Administration already pure, soon to be made holy!! And Grant, lately the mailed soldier, lately the incarnation of force, already become "one among ten thousand," and soon to become "altogether lovely!!"

General Garfield followed Sherman. He was enthused by this glowing picture. Even his imagination could only supply a color or add a tint which the Senator had omitted. In a style of his own he soared in the empyrean and caught the rosiest hue which guilds the "bow of beauty and of promise." He descended to the lowest depths of ocean and brought up the tiniest and purest drop which lingered there, that he might catch its brightest sparkle as the sun kissed it on the crest of the billow. And with these he warmed the brilliant picture. I bowed my head in joy. I thanked God that the day of Millenial happiness had come. My surprise was equal to my pleasure. I knew our worthy President had tasted of saying grace in the pure air of Washington, and that, having added works to faith, he had escaped the condemnation that he who careth not for his household is worse than an infidel; and that having done so well at home he had turned his efforts to the islands of the sea. But I did not know that all our people were so happy; that all our country was so smiling; "that the mountains skipped like rams, and the little hills like lambs." My soul was filled with impatience to be at home. The ship seemed to move more slowly. The clouds seemed to become dreadier, the mist still heavier. I felt, as the old hymn has it—

"On Jordan's stormy banks I stand, and cast a wistful eye
To Canaan's fair and happy land where my possessions lie."

But alas! in an evil hour I read further. I read Morton's speech, in which he says that every bad passion is let loose at the South, and stimulated and fostered by the Democrats of the North, and that murder, assassination, rapine and discord fright honest men and honest capital from the land, and honest negroes from the polls. I read Perry's speech, in which he says that if this present rod, which is no bigger than a man's thumb, is not sufficient to produce order, the next shall be larger heavier than a man's thigh. I read that the Ku Klux Committee, having sat in Washington, felt it necessary to face these evils in their home, and to sit in Raleigh, and Charleston, and New Orleans. I read the Ku Klux bill with its manifold contrivances for destroying disorder by destroying liberty, and for avenging pretended crimes to individuals upon the whole country by suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, and by destroying the substance, and even the form of constitutional government. I read the election bill, which makes of free choice a farce, and subjects the returns of the elections to the manipulation of the creatures or to the Executive. I was amazed. I turned again to the speeches of Sherman and Garfield, and I saw that they, too, had painted these horrors, but in the background and out of sight. I saw that there was nothing new under the sun. I saw their picture was one of those shifting scenes; when you look at it from one point it shows you the fair face and beautiful form of an angel; from another, the threatening face, the heavy horns and blazing fires of the devil. Whenever they desire to charm the simple by the beneficence of their party they show the picture of smiling prosperity, which delighteth my eye. Whenever they wish to stimulate every bad passion and arouse hatred and suspicion, and fan again into living fire the dying embers of the bitterness of the war, in order that they may snatch from the timidity of some, or the simplicity or love of vengeance of others, a continuance of power, they show the picture of discord and crime and desolation.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE RADICAL PARTY.

In these two speeches there is but one solid, substantial thorough truth, and that is that the Republican party has had absolute power in the Federal and State Governments for ten years, and that it is responsible for the present condition of the country. More than six years have been of uninterrupted peace. In every direction and in every respect its policies have been carried out without let or obstruction. And, gentlemen, in the face of this admitted fact, I say that whatever of peace exists in the land is due to the patience and forbearance of a great people, North and South, in spite of a policy which, in its general scope and its particular measures, has been violative of every constitutional provision, and calculated to excite their hatred and call out their bitterness, and to sting into disorder, and even rebellion their honest indignation. That whatever material prosperity exists in the land is due to the beneficence of nature and the industry of man, in spite of a policy which has closed up every natural channel of trade, which has violated every sound principle of finance, and has robbed toiling labor of its adequate and just reward.

IS THERE PEACE?

Gentlemen Republicans! is there peace in the land? If there is, why this perpetual crusade against the people of the South? Why this infamous legislation which, in order to frighten them, sacrifices the dearest rights and liberties we have! Why this ingenuity in irritating and exciting their passions and then flaunting in their faces the red right hand of threatened chastisement? If there is not peace, then you confess that your policy has failed. Then you confess that your reconstruction acts and the State Governments set under them, executed by carpet-baggers, enforced by military power, and commended by a multitudinous swarm of Postmasters, Collectors, Marshals and Judges, has failed. I put it to you as honest men, is it not time to change this policy, and to hand over the task to other more competent men?

IS THERE PROSPERITY.

Is there prosperity? You have a tariff which yields more than two hundred millions gold a year. You have an internal revenue system which yields nearly one hundred and fifty millions a year. Your Administration has a larger income than any government in the world. Since your advent into power you have collected more than a thousand millions of dollars. You take to yourselves great credit that you have paid two hundred and thirty millions of the public debt, and yet you admit that in doing so you have unnecessarily, wantonly, without the semblance of justice, and in the face of the decisions of the Supreme Court, wasted twenty-five millions of dollars. Twenty millions of dollars more you have paid each year as a bonus to the banks of the country, while labor groans and trade stagnates under the exactions which you impose upon their earnings.

Is there prosperity? Ask the banker, and he will tell you that discounts and exchanges, the test of active money are very low. Ask the railroads, and you will find that their passengers and freight, the test of active trade, are reduced twenty, forty, and even a larger per centage. Ask the merchants of Cincinnati, and they will tell you their country customers were never so few and made such small bills. Ask the manufacturers and they will tell you the demand for their articles is very slack. Ask the country store-keepers and they will tell you that their sales are very small. Ask the farmers, and they will tell you that they are holding back their crops and their cattle for better prices. Ask the laborer, and he will tell you that employment is scarce, and that wages will scarcely enable him to eke out meat for his family.

I do not desire to overdraw this picture. This is my observation. I put it to you—you who represent every department of industry and business—whether there is not this stagnation everywhere?

Ask men who have failed why they have failed, and they will tell you it was not for the lack of industry and energy; not from intemperance or carelessness; not from loss in the quantity of their stocks of goods or property, but because their sales were slow and prices were decreasing. They were obliged to sell for less than they had agreed to pay. The proceeds would not suffice to pay their notes, much less afford them a profit for a living. Ask those who have not failed, and they will tell you that they are consuming the accumulated profits of other years, and that unless a change soon occurs they must give up business or fail.

FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Gentlemen, this is true, it must be so. This is the natural result of the financial policy of the Republican party. During the war a million of men were taken from the ranks of producers and placed among the consumers; an expanding currency, stimulated to an unusual, and perhaps unnatural, activity every branch of industry. The Government furnished an absorbing market for almost every product. The apparent profits created fancied wants, which could be gratified at almost any cost. Business was intoxicated with the excitement of "flush times." When the war ceased these consumers were remitted to their position of producers. They needed work. The Government market was instantly closed, and the only substitute was the demand of these discharged soldiers and of the impoverished South. The debt, funded and floating, all had been created under an increasing currency and at the highest prices. Taxation, the amount of which was necessarily enormous, must be paid, every dollar of it, by the earnings of labor. Now, what was the dictates of reason—I will not say of financial learning—but of plain common sense? Obviously it was to pursue such a policy as would foster trade and offer fair returns for enterprise and industry, and secure to activity an ample generous reward, to encourage bold, brave men to open up new channels for constant and hopeful labor. This policy would furnish employment to those millions of men. Their necessities would furnish a market, and their wages would pay the prices. Industry thus fostered would yield its sure returns. The price of labor, and of the products of labor thus maintained, would bear their burden of taxation cheerfully, at least without suffering. Public creditors would be paid in full. The tax-payer would not be harassed, and when the debt was paid or equitably adjusted, the transition from war to peace could have been made without the shock and panic and distress which have been felt. It only needed a steady hand to keep the currency at its proper height. It only needed to keep the warm, rich blood—so much as the system had already shown that it could utilize—coursing through the arteries and returning through the veins. But blindly—or else wickedly, with their eyes open—they adopted a different policy. They discouraged enterprise, they palsied activity, and closed the avenues of industry. They kept idle these millions of men. They closed the markets, they caused falling prices, and while they decreased the nominal amount of the debt they increased the actual burdens of taxation. They contracted the currency, and thus injured every man in the community except the private creditor and the public bondholder. And not content with this they exempted the bondholder from taxation, and insisted upon paying him not only his debt, but also a bonus of ten or twelve or fifteen per cent for receiving it. And this policy has been pursued until this day. In the meantime taxation has been kept up to more than four hundred millions of dollars per annum. The currency has been decreased more than three hundred millions. And the bonded debt of the country, though nominally reduced two hundred and thirty millions, has been actually increased in weight and oppressiveness. The earnings of our country are supposed to be sixteen hundred millions of dollars.

TAXATION.

Our taxation is equal to twenty-five per cent of all the earnings, of all the intellect and all the ingenuity and labor of every man, and woman, and child in the country. Is it not true that nothing could have saved us from the ruin of this policy except the unparalleled fertility of our soil, and the wonderful energy and activity of our people? This whole policy in all features; its contraction of currency; establishment of banks; funding of the debt; purchasing of the bonds; paying them in gold; taxation and tariffs is in the interest of capital and to the injury of labor—one and all these measures are designed to, and do, in fact, benefit the capitalist at the expense of the working masses.

No country in the world has a system so onerous as our Internal Revenue system. It is unequal, unjust, inquisitorial. It has held out temptation to dishonesty, and rewards to dishonor. It has rendered revenue affidavits suspected as "dicer's oaths" It has made perjury and bribery common, if not respectable. It has filled the land with spies, informers and pimps, who have imposed upon honesty the burdens from which vice has corruptly bought exemption. It has realized the time

"When knaves and fools o'er all prevail,
And weigh our justice in a golden scale,"

RINGS AND MONEY IN CONGRESS.

The whole system of the Republican party produces this result. I will not trace the means; the result is before us. The legislation of Congress on taxation, and tariffs and banks, and railroads, is controlled by rings, and influenced by money; on political questions; on Ku-Klux bills; on the San Domingo treaties, by the interference of the President and the bribery of his patronage. Public offices are bought by presents or awarded to needy relatives. Defalcations are as frequent as the weeks, and neither restitution is enforced nor punishment awarded. Corruption hides not its head in secret places, but flaunts itself in the public gaze.

So common is this that every official act is believed to be in the interest of a job, and there is not in the Government a character so pure as not to be suspected of participating in its profits. The obligations of official duty sit lightly upon the President; can we wonder that his subordinates fail to perform theirs? Gentlemen, I say this sadly; but it is sometimes better that the ear should be shocked with the expression of a sentiment which lies silent in every heart.

REPUBLICAN DISREGARD OF THE CONSTITUTION.

But, if we turn from the consideration of these questions to the other phases of our condition, what ground is there for Mr. Sherman's eulogy on his party? Our Government was—I say was—a constitutional Government. It was framed by the delegates from States. It was ratified by the convention of States. It was a creature of States, endowed by them with all the powers it possessed, and was so plentifully endowed that it could, of itself, perform the duties, defend the powers, and perpetuate the existence which had been given to it. Those duties were few. Those powers were ample, but they were limited. The Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof were the supreme law. All powers not delegated to Congress nor prohibited to States were reserved. The system was so simple that a wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein; so apt, so fitting that it reconciled liberty and law and permitted an indefinite expansion without anarchy on the one hand or despotism on the other. The maintenance of the rights of the States and the doctrine of a strict construction of the Constitution!! These are the essential elements of the system. The rights of the States as they are defined in the Constitution, and no where else; and not otherwise!! The Constitution as it is, fairly read, according to the open and common meaning of its terms—not contracted by ingenuity on the one hand nor enlarged by grasping avarice of power on the other. This is the means of our safety, as it is the Shibboleth of our faith. The Constitution has become, in the mouths of Republicans, a by-word and a reproach. Since Senator Wade announced that anybody who prated about the Constitution was a traitor, the party has acted on that basis. If a favorite measure was thought to be unconstitutional, they amended the Constitution, or violated it, as seemed most easy. Legislatures, elected by fraud or force, were the sure and approved means. If these were too tedious or too long, an act of Congress or an Executive proclamation was always at hand.

BAYONET ELECTION LAW.

I will not go back even for a few years. The last Congress passed an election law. It provided that in all cities of a certain size the President might appoint inspectors and registers of election, whose authority and acts he maintains by the Army and Navy of the United States. General Grant sought to enforce it in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and called forth an indignant rebuke from the Governors of those States.

THE KU KLUX LAW.

The present Congress passed a Ku Klux bill. Do you remember its provisions? Whenever the President shall believe that in any State a combination of persons shall seek to deprive any man of his rights, the President may take jurisdiction of the subject, and, if in his opinion the State authorities shall be unable or unwilling to redress the wrong, he may suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, declare martial law, oust the authorities of all their powers and functions, shut up the courts, dismiss the juries, unseat the Judges, and take redress and punishment into his own hands.

Gentlemen, do you appreciate this law? A month ago a mob entered a jail in Illinois and hung one of the prisoners. The President might, under this law, suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in that State, and establish there a military government. In the city of New York a riot occurred and lives were lost. The President might under this law suspend the present government in that State, and govern it by the army and his Generals.

GRANT'S USURPATION OF POWER.

General Grant will never use these powers wrongfully, say his sycophants. Gentlemen, this is the insanity of folly. He will apply it whenever passion is to be gratified or elections are to be carried. He has never refused to exercise power. When Georgia voted against him for President he asked authority to suspend the State Government. When Congress delayed, or in the end refused it, he sent General Terry to play dictator there.

When North Carolina did not obey his wishes, he sent a military force to uphold Governor Holden. When he wanted a delegation in the next Republican Convention, for the State of Louisiana, he directed that the Convention should be held in the United States Court-room, and that no one should be admitted except on the authority of his Marshal, and that a file of soldiers should maintain that authority. When he desired to secure the annexation of San Domingo, he did not hesitate to take money from the Treasury in defiance of law, and pay it, in advance of the submission of the treaty to the Senate. He did not hesitate to stipulate that he would keep its existence secret until he had, by the use of his personal and official influence, secured its ratification by the Senate.

When Sumner stood in his way he did not hesitate to eject him from the Committee on Foreign Relations. And now, while the Senate is considering the treaty, he secures from private persons the money and pays the second instalment of the purchase. There is a party in San Domingo opposed to annexation. It begins to make head. Thereupon General Grant uses the army and navy of the United States to protect his vendor in power.

I need not characterize these acts. Mr. Sumner, in his place in the Senate, said:

"All this has been done by kingly prerogative alone, without the authority of an act of Congress. If such a transaction, many-headed in wrong, can escape judgment, it is difficult to say what securities remain. What other sacred obligation of international law may not be violated? What other foreign nation may not be struck? What other belligerent menace may not be heralded? What other kingly prerogative may not be seized?"

Mr. Shurz, in his place in the Senate, said:

"To further by force of arms a bad scheme of the White House, in which neither Congress nor the people of the United States had evinced the least interest, the war powers had been usurped, the Constitution invaded in one of its most essential and vital features, the peace and dignity of the country put in jeopardy," in the manner in which he had described. He would say to Senators who had undertaken to defend these things that they had undertaken an utterly hopeless task, and to all appearances, an impossible one. It was time now to dispel that confusion of ideas which could not distinguish between the authority of the United States and the person of the President, and to arrest that usurpation of power which was secretly, and with cat-like step, creeping upon the country. Congress had never been called upon to confront a stronger attempt at personal government. We were reminded of Louis XIV., with his riding boots on and whip in hand, entering the Paris Parliament and proclaiming, "I am the State." Here we see the President stepping before the people and declaring, "I am the war-making power."

OUR STATE GOVERNMENTS BELITTLED.

I know this is only a State election, and that I have discussed only questions of National politics. I may add my chief cause of quarrel with the Republicans is that they have so belittled our State Governments, and so enlarged Federal Government, that all questions of State policy are swallowed up in National issues. Shall the great powers of our State be entrusted to men who will aid and encourage the position of the Republican party as I have described it? Shall a Legislature be chosen which shall select a Senator pledged to perpetuate its perpetuation. General Noyes, are you in favor of the annexation of San Domingo and of these means of forwarding it? Are you in favor of the Ku Klux bill, and of giving to the President the authority to oust you from your Governor's office whenever you shall become as obnoxious to him as is Senator Sumner? Are you in favor of a system of taxation and tariff which shall oppress so heavily the people of Ohio? Are you in favor of perpetuating in Ohio the enormous taxation of the last four years? Will you use the powers of your office to continue in Ohio the state of affairs as they have existed under the Administration of Governor Hayes' party?

THE DEMOCRACY IN POWER.

Put the Democratic party in power. It has no new promises to make, no new pledges to give. It will remember its organization and history, and traditions, its principles and policy as they have been proclaimed in resolutions, and illustrated in practice. It will reform abuses; it will punish corruption; it will restore purity to legislation and honesty to administration; it will be just to the public creditor, and honest to the tax payer; it will pay the debt in the manner and at the time promised. It will forbid all usurpations of power. It will maintain Constitutional Government. It will obey; it will exact from all obedience to the Constitution and all the amendments. It will restore self-government to all the States, and bring about an era of harmonious union; of real prosperity; of true liberty.

A CHICAGO newspaper contains the following interesting personal item: "A Chicagoan who has been visiting the Northwestern territories brought home one scalp—his own."

THE Paducah Kentuckian says: "Paducah is without doubt the healthiest place of its size on the continent of America. A doctor here, without practice, would be forced to steal, or starve to death."

Garters.

The Richmond Enquirer says:

Some New England lady, Mrs. Daniels, we believe—another of the Daniels come to judgment—has invented a new fangled apparatus for keeping the ladies stockings up, which is to supersede the time honored and knightly garter. It may do well enough for those ladies who lack sufficient rotundity of limb, but our Virginia women are not deficient in any of the adjuncts that go to make up the perfect mould of form, and can keep their garters on and stockings up without resorting to any new inventions. What will the Yankees ask us to surrender next? The garter is an old and cherished institution; and although the elastic invention with the buckle has been adopted by many city belles, the free born and unconventional country girls still stick to twine, and tape, and other strings—some even using as a tie the primative wisp of straw. We will have none of this new-fashioned hip attachment gearing. We are true to our ancient ties. It is a direct assault upon our civilization—a blow aimed at our gartered rights—and we will resent it while we have a leg to stand on. Ladies, be true to your stockings. Unfurl the banner of the garter, and inscribe upon it that grand motto of the grandest order of knighthood ever established—"*Honi soit qui mal y pense*"—and there is not a man, young or old, in Virginia but will rally round the flag and shed his last drop of blood in defence of the garter rights of women, and cry, "Down with the Yankee hip-ocracy."

VARIETIES.

WHAT is that which is so brittle that if you name it you break it? Silence.

STRAWBERRIES of such size that eleven weighed a pound, were raised this season at a country seat near Berlin.

EVERY "leading politician" in New Jersey is said to be in the "hands of his friends" as a candidate for Governor.

A RELIGIOUS cotemporary laments the fact that too many churches are run by "rings."

M. Y. O. B. These initials are painted on the stern of a pleasure boat plying in Duxbury Bay, Mass., which translated means, "Mind Your Own Business."

AGNES NORMAN, aged fifteen, who was indicted in London for having murdered five children, but was convicted only of an attempt to strangle a little boy, has been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

THE Southern ladies at White Sulphur Springs are reported to rise about 10 o'clock, breakfast at 11, play croquet until luncheon, sleep until dinner, and dance until midnight.

"SOFT people," says the Saturday Review, "like to flatter themselves that, if others do not make a fuss about their feelings, it is because they have none, but the contrary is usually the truth."

TWENTY-ONE years ago a jeweller at Cape Ann, Mass., engraved his name upon an old-fashioned copper cent. It was returned back to him a few days since in the regular course of business.

IN St. Louis a man caught a truant canary, which died whilst in his possession. The owner of the bird has now sued him for damages for not taking proper care of it.

PHILIP EMBURY was the founder of Methodism in America, and the eighteen thousand Methodist clergymen are asked to give one dollar each toward erecting a monument to his memory.

BEN BUTLER is a grandfather as well as a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. His daughter, Mrs. Senator Ames, at present sojourning at Lowell, became the mother of a fine boy one day last week.

SOME ingenious Yankee has invented a process by which maple sugar can be made out of common New Orleans molasses, flavoring it by steaming maple wood. A cotemporary says: "The next thing we are looking for from that land of prolific ideas is a process whereby they will make honey from cod liver oil, flavoring it with beeswax."

A THOUGHTFUL observer on woman's rights comes to their defence very effectively as follows: "I have seen women so delicate that they were afraid to ride for fear of the horses running away, afraid to walk for fear the dew might fall, afraid to sail for fear the boat might upset; but I never saw one afraid to be married, which is more riskful than all the others put together."

THE Venus of Milo, one of the most exquisite specimens of ancient Greek art, has again been placed in the sculpture gallery of the Louvre, from which it had been secretly removed by the keepers, to protect it from the destruction threatened by the Commune. This work of art was discovered in 1820, by a Greek peasant of the island of Milo, which was the ancient Melos, of the Cyclades. The statue, broken into three fragments, was found in a recess about eight feet below the ground. A contest for possession of this statue arose between different French agents at Milo, and, before the respective claims had been settled, the Venus had been shipped on a Turkish brig and was about to leave for Constantinople. By the exertion of the arts of diplomacy and chicanery the statue was taken possession of by the agent of a French nobleman, and immediately sent to Paris. The statue was then purchased by Louis XVIII, who presented it to the French nation.

ABOUT two weeks ago we published in the Express an account of a lady who had the misfortune on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railway to give birth to a child which fell from the saloon of the car to the track, but which was picked up alive and only slightly bruised. Now it is amusing to see how this accident has multiplied. A few days afterward the same thing occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and like the girl with the soda-water, this lady has been travelling over most of our Southern and Northern roads, distributing babies in the same manner. Having heard nothing of her for a few days, we concluded she had ceased her operations, but now we hear of her in Massachusetts. It's the same woman, same name, etc. All the incidents are paralleled, and their only difference is the account is localized as occurring near Springfield. Since writing the above a Maine paper says the same accident happened to a woman near Portland.—N. Y. Express."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 2, 1871.

THE GREAT STEAL!

The Opinions of the Radical Press.

"A tempest in a tea-pot."—*Geary's State Journal.*

"The disgraceful fact, that every one against whom either proof or suspicion is strong are Republicans, humiliate us."—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

"The supposed defalcation of Evans is no defalcation at all."—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

"But there is an evident desire on the part of his friends, Governor Geary among them, to shield him, and to direct attention from the facts. * * * Let the Republicans of Pennsylvania insist that the State Government shall make public the whole truth of the matter, remove from office every suspected person, and go before the people with clean hands."—*New York Evening Post.*

"We are glad to see that no respectable journal in the State offers any defence of Mr. Evans."—*Phila. Day.*

.....

.....—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

THOSE having charge of City Hall have not yet seen fit to furnish the people who pay for it, with a list of receipts and expenditures up to July 1st. Are they afraid to give the taxpayer an account of their stewardship? It looks that way.

THE annual cry of a failure in the cotton crop is once more heard in the land. The manufacturers in the East, no doubt, want a small advance npon their prints and muslins. After the fall dividends we will hear no more of the failure.

THE Republican party is ready to offer millions in defence of the right.—*Geary's State Journal.*

No doubt of it, so long as you have defaulters of the EVANS stamp to draw from.

THE President did not find time to visit his winter residence on Thursday as it was announced he would. As usual he looked first to his own enjoyment, not knowing or caring how much public business suffers.

ERRETT calls upon the office holders for aid and says that all the funds sent to the Republican Committee will be judiciously expended. Just so; but why don't he call upon his defaulting friend EVANS, for another installment?

HARPERS WEEKLY says there are Republicans in Ohio who insist that the party should allow the election in October to go by default in order to defeat the renomination of GRANT in 1872. Don't this look a little like putting their houses in order for a defeat?

IT looks as if the Attorney-General is afraid to proceed against EVANS or he would have arrested him several days ago. Why this delay—is it because the evidence will be forthcoming that will implicate those whose duty it is to bring him to justice? Will the *Commercial* answer?

THE *Commercial* has just discovered that it is a part of the object of THE POST and the Democratic State press generally to divide, and defeat the Radical party, and carry Pennsylvania for the Democracy. Now that the murder is out, we suppose we will have to plead guilty, but who would have thought that the *Commercial* would have "ferried out" Democratic designs with such astonishing accuracy?

PRESIDENT GRANT cannot accept the invitation of the Lincoln Club of Pittsburgh, but has accepted an invitation to visit Franklin, Venango county, on the 15th of September. He will make a tour of the oil region. Will some of his admirers be kind enough to secure for him a flowing well as a present? This has been discovered to be the most direct means of getting at his soft side. He will then visit Washington, Pa., and from thence to Cincinnati to look after his paternal ancestor.

THE Long Branch Government has heard of Gov. GEARY'S trouble about the little embezzlement of nearly $300,000 and spitefully remarked between the puffs of his cigar that he knew he would go to the bad, for denouncing the interference of the military at the Philadelphia election. GRANT agrees with CAMERON, that GEARY must be punished but don't like the effect upon the party generally. The investigation must go on, and if the private information we now possess is reliable, there will be a fearful reckoning before it is over. Prominent men besides the Governor are intersted, and have been using a portion of this fund for the past three years.

WE are exceedingly grieved, that our frequent allusions to the excessive and unexplained cost of City Hall, disturbes the *Gazette*. It protests in a mild sort of a way that it has heard enough, and therefore cries enough, on that point. But we are not disposed to let up just yet. Being of an enquiring turn of mind, besides a contributor to that Smithfield and Virgin alley structure, we would like to know into whose hands all the money passed, and whether the $240,000 for the stone work of City Hall is not a wilful waste of the people's taxes. The *Gazette* might shorten the controversy if it would assist in uncovering this matter, instead of defending it. The people are concerned and must be heard.

WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?

When Mr. JOSEPH DILWORTH was so effectually smashed last year before the Radical Convention, we innocently supposed that they did not look upon him as a first class candidate. But all this was changed, and the Radical estimate of this tenacious DILWORTH was greatly increased, when he proceeded with amazing diligence if not with exemplary delicacy, to make a vacancy or two in the Commissioners' office, one or both of which he was ready and as he thinks competent to fill. The boldness of the movement captivated the Radicals and they forthwith gave him this nomination, and the Radical judges in beautiful accord with the Radical Convention, installed the conquering DILWORTH in the Commissioners, office, thus anticipating his possible possession for a few months—on the principal, no doubt that there is no use to make "two bites of a cherry." Moreover, a Radical court is congenially employed as the echo of a Radical Convention.

Now, all this was accomplished by the brave DILWORTH with the aid of the young Christians and Templars and the total abstinence men. From them he expects his most efficient support, and to them he has so far rendered valuable services. But to these henchmen of his, this especial body-guard, it would appear that he has added large and varied bodies of recruits. For the *Gazette*, speaking by authority—DILWORTH'S authority of course, says:

1. That the Germans as a class will support DILWORTH, and that they shall still have their beer [through his aid of course] because they love it.

2. DILWORTH has secured the support of those who are "opposite" to the "fanatical and Radical temperance men."

3. The prominent liquor dealers "many of whom are Democrats," have called on the *Gazette*, and told it that they will support DILWORTH.

4. All "moderate and intelligent drinking men" will go for DILWORTH.

5. All men who take a drink of brandy, whisky or beer, when they need it or "*think* they need it," will go for DILWORTH. Now, this list, if truly made out, comprehends every body except MCGUNNEGLE and between forty-six and forty-seven other incorrigibles who still doggedly hold out and will not vote for DILWORTH.

Of course DILWORTH is cock sure that he will get the office of Commissioner.

And if he gets it "what will he do with it?" What use will he make of it? Will he administer it for the benefit of the Young Christians and the Templars as heretofore, and for their glory only? Or will he carry on the canvass for the benefit of the Germans, who love their beer?

Or for the comfort of all those who take a drink of anything at any time, morning noon night, or when they "*think* they need it?"

Or for the benefit of the Democratic liquor-dealers?

When DILWORTH gets the office what will he do with it!!

AN INDEPENDENT PRESS

Is a glorious thing for a country—this is the sort of a press that the people's rights, maintain unawed by influence and unbribed by gain, you will remember. But the *independentest* press in the world is the independent press of this town, which is managed by Radicals entirely.

Now we have been doing our utmost, in the interest of the people, to expose this City Hall business.

We have shown that the building has cost twice as much as we were promised it should cost—we have shown that it has cost twice as much as any other public building in the city or anywhere else, in proportion to its size. We have *not* shown how much has been paid for salaries and commissions, nor how much money the commission has collected—nor exactly how much it has on hand *now*—nor how much has been received or *ought* to have been received for interest—*because the commission won't show its books.*

Now in what we have learned or what we have tried to discover, we have had no help and little encouragement from the independent—we should say the Radical-independent press. The interests of the people are nothing to them compared to the interests of Radicalism. They were much moved at the speculations in New York, and our people were kept well advised about all that—but they have said very little about this very loose and prodigal if not criminal way of spending public money here in Pittsburgh. Here they might have helped to save the people's money—there (in New York) is not the *Times* taking care of that matter?

But the editors of the independent papers are Radical leaders—and you may bray a Radical leader in a mortar, and he will be a Radical leader still. It is nothing that the "independent press!!" heaven save the mark! vauntingly contemns pent up-partisanship! and claims that they represent the interests of the *whole* people, whose support they modestly ask. And now that the interests of every tax-payer is endangered through the neglect, the prodigality or the rapacity of their financial agents, the presses who assume to speak for *all* the people, have next to nothing to say.

But the best of it is, we can get along without them. We are no whit discouraged nor dismayed—there is abundant reason to persevere, and real cause for popular alarm. Of course we would like the earnest help of the independent press. But, failing to obtain it, we will pursue this matter all the same.

BUTLER ON THE RAMPAGE.

Perhaps the most singular political speech of the times was made by BENJAMIN F. BUTLER at Springfield, Massachusetts, on Thursday evening, during which he hung out an enormous quantity of dirty Radical linen.

We believe that it is the custom among some rival families in Baden-Baden to wash their soiled linen only once every year, for the purpose of astonishing their neighbors with the long string of clothes that they can fling to the breeze. BUTLER has been evidently practicing on this idea of household economy and held back his complaints until the last moment.

We have no idea that BUTLER is yet satisfied with his savage onslaught upon certain of the Radical leaders of the Bay State. They have taught him to believe that it was honorable for him to act with distinguished dishonor—that to subordinate manhood to the commonest kind of villainy was to be commended. Having imbibed this idea he cannot bear the curb that has been put in his mouth, and consequently rails out against his party associates.

Gen. BUTLER denounced Mr. P. B. SANBORN, one of the editors of the Springfield *Republican*, as a coward who after getting the murderer, JOHN BROWN, into his Harpers Ferry trouble, basely deserted him to his fate. Gen. HAWLEY he denounced as an incompetent and inefficient officer, whom he had removed since when he had been assaulted without limit, as well as indulging in the most damaging charges generally against many of the Radical leaders of the State.

As to the merit of the respective gentlemen, who are parties to this quarrel, we have nothing to say. The public may congratulate itself, however, that they have at last began to tell the truth about each other. A style of truth that is not by any means decent, but which like a certain rural remedy which is often used in the case of the measels, is considered a necessity.

Men of the BUTLER stamp came to the surface during the war and imagine that they have a right to remain uppermost. Perhaps the speediest and surest way to get rid of them, is to let them fight it out between themselves, as at the Springfield Radical pow wow, where "liar," "thief," "blackguard," &c., were the leading expressions. All sorts of scoundrelism finally exhausts itself by its own excesses—Butlerism and Radicalism are not exceptions to the rule. Only give them plenty of rope and they will hang themselves.

But in the mean time the people will no doubt inquire into the propriety of putting men of known respectability into office, instead of wasting consideration upon the howling dervishes of Radicalism, who mutually accuse each other with the precedence, or the greatest atrocity in their robberies. Take the whole pack at their words, and down with them at once.

THE $363,523.85 RADICAL LARCENY.

So reticent is the Radical press, one would suppose that the cunning Chairman of the Republican State Committee had issued instructions to refrain from any allusion to the great EVANS theft, which involves a number of leading men of that party. ERRETT'S instructions doubtless are to cry Tammany and pay no attention to home matters. His usual game has been to make charges, answer nothing, and place the Democracy on the defensive if possible, but that has failed and will continue to fail this campaign. The attention of the public is now directed to this late swindle and will not be satisfied until there is the fullest investigation. The Harrisburg *Patriot* in alluding to the matter developes the part that GEORGE CONNELL of Philadelphia, had charge of the job in the Senate, and ELISHA W. DAVIS in the House. It is well known to many in this Commonwealth that the above named individuals are noted for their attachment to their party, devotion to their constituents and the good care they take of themselves. The *Patriot* says:

The whole transaction is stained with fraud from the beginning. A resolution is hurled through a Radical legislature without one of the members being aware of its importance. For looseness, it is a model of the Radical legislation of the last ten years. It is only neccessary to add in this connection that George Connell had the job in charge in the senate, and Elisha W. Davis, in the house. To Philadelphia belongs the paternity of this inquisitous scheme to plunder the State, and send her begging for her own in the corridors of the treasury. By the resolution, Evans an adventurer and a broken operator in gift enterprises, and in bogus oil companies, is made special agent, under a bond of $10,000, most prudently demanded by the Governor of the Commonwealth with the full knowledge that millions would be placed in the hands of the agent. No sooner had Evans been appointed than the dishonored claims of Pennsylvania, under his magic touch, went through the treasury with amazing rapidity.

It is a remarkable fact that Governor Geary has never once made official mention of these claims. In four annual messages in which the meanest trivialities are tediously and pompously discussed, there is not the slightest allusion to Evans or his mission. There is frequent mention of the State agency and its unimportant work. Stewart and Cook, the State agents are embalmed in gubernatorial message, but there is never a whisper of Special Agent Evans.

THE N. Y. *Evening Post*, a leading Republican journal sounds the alarm. It says; "The Democrats seem to have the best prospect of carrying Pennsylvania."

SENATOR SCOTT of Pennsylvania has Ku Klux on the brain. He detained an audience over two hours and a half, in Huntingdon, last week, on this theme. He has at his finger end a list of outrages committed in the Southern States, during the past four years. All of which are charged to the account of the Democracy. He might have consumed many more hours, if it had suited his purpose, in reciting outrages against persons and property in the Northern States, which might with as much fairness be charged to the Republican party, as they are, with one or two exceptions been controlled by it. We scarcely think Mr. SCOTT can arouse much enthusiasm in his own, or convert many from the Democratic party, by such speeches. It would be pertinent to make some allusion to home affairs and explain how some of the leading officials of the State are implicated in stealing over $350,000 of the people's money. The propriety of this is enhanced from the fact that as a United States Senator he is supposed to be charged with the interests of the State is a special manner. For this he draws a salary and is permitted to hold a seat in the highest branch of the councils of the nation. The investigation of the Ku Klux business is but an incident of his position which may safely wait the official action of the Senate. He has no right to thrust it into politics, and take advantage of his position on the committee to give *exparte* statements in advance. It is bad taste and an abuse of his position. He confesses by his haste, to anticipate his report, that the whole affair was gotten up for mere political effect. The leaders in consultation decided it would make a good campaign document and have acted upon it up to this time. The taxpayers would rather know something about what becomes of the money at home, whether officials and others are to boldly steal hundreds of thousands and millions of dollars, than what some blackgard white or black did in the mountain of Tennessee or the swamps of Lousiana. Senator SCOTT owes it to himself and the people of Pennsylvania to assist in recovering to the Treasury to the amount said to be in the possession of EVANS, and to assist in bringing before the proper tribunal all who may be concerned in this crime. He should not wait for a private retainer, but promptly advance to protect the honor and interest of the State.

IF the dogmatic DILWORTH cannot accord his magnificent support to MC GUNNEGLE because the festive habits, the practices, opinions, doctrines, personal appearance, theology, morality, &c &c., of MAC do not suit the aforesaid DILWORTH:

And if the overbearing, unco-gude, domineering and pharisaical deportment and feelings of DILWORTH do not at all satisfy MCGUNNEGLE:

And if these diametrical differences in the opinions and make-up of the two men, will positively prevent them from supporting each other for the office of Commissioner, which both are seeking?

How can any Radical furnish himself with a conscience elastic enough, convenient enough and in short sufficiently pliable to allow him to ride two such antagonistical horses at once, and to vote on the same ticket at the same time for both of them?

THE Lancaster *Intelligencer* Democratic, upbraids the Lancaster *Express* Radical, because it has made no allusion to the Harrisburg steal and wants to know if it has not heard of the robbery. Why bless you, don't you know that the chairman of the Republican State Committee advised the organs to keep quiet until after the election. But the word came too late to Pittsburgh to save the *Gazette* from blubbering out, "the defalcation of EVANS is no defalcation at all." Since then however; it has not said anything. This is the case throughout the State with but few exceptions. Even the Pittsburgh *Commercial* which "uses the telegraph liberally and prints all the news" has had its mouth hermetically sealed and refuses to give its readers the latest concerning the big Radical steal!

These same papers, we have no doubt will after a while claim the credit of exposing this gigantic robbery. They always are that way.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* Radical, gives its opinion of GRANT'S nepotism in the following words:

In our judgment this drove of relatives of the President and the family fattening, in public places, is an evil spectacle. The general sentiment is that it is at least in shameful taste. Republican orators and editors, as a rule, make excuses for the President about this business, but they do it with hesitancy and shamefacedness. They usually claim that it is a mere weakness of a man who has done so much for his country that he is entitled to a few frailties. The example of the Chief Magistrate is, however, doing mischief. *Our public places are full of families. Drunken sons, and stupid brothers-in-law, and worthless cousins* abound in the Federal officers throughout the land, and greatly demorize the public service.

THE Radical Governor DAVIS of Texas has issued a singular election circular. The state police appointed by him are to have charge of the polling places, and he says that no persons will be allowed to remain about them during the voting, and that all meetings held on that day are prohibited. The Galveston *Bulletin* denounces this plan as intended to keep away all canvassers and challengers, and concludes: "Documents similar to the official circular might be expected in autocratic Russia or the Fiji Islands, but in a free republic, as the United States is presumed to be, we never expect to see it."

SOLD.

The Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, Mr. WALLACE, wrote a confidential letter to leading Democrats throughout the State. Some Radical Postmaster could not resist the temptation of tampering with the mail, opened the letter and furnished it to the Republican press. We copy it, that our friends may see how the thing is done.

The present contest is one of great importance, and its results will be potential upon the Presidential election of next year. The tide is in our favor, and the extravagance, misrule and negroism of the enemy are silently but surely destroying them. Notwithstanding this, they possess the spoils and offices, and will make a desperate struggle to hold them. We can and will beat them, if our efforts are seconded everywhere by men like yourself. Victory must be won by work. We will do our utmost, but we cannot win unless our efforts are supported, and the work perfected in every locality. The responsibility in reality is upon the earnest men of the people, and to them will belong the honors of the triumph. The secret of success is attention to details. It is for you and those you call around you, to work out these details in your locality. Get ready to poll every Democatic vote. If this be done, our majority will be very large. Now is the time to begin the work. Do not wait for your associates. Go at it yourself, they will follow. See that every Democrat is registered. See that no fraudulent names are put on the lists. Mark down suspected names, and trace out the fraud. They will commit any fraud that will get them a vote, and then prath about honesty. Make out your lists of reliable Democrats, hopeless Radicals, and doubtful men. Go over these lists and compare them with the registry, and verify and correct them. One will be a check upon the other. Bring influences to bear upon the doubtful men; use every fair argument to convert them. Set before them the characters and records of our candidates. Both are spotless and above attack. Give the names of doubtful men in your district, as far as you can, but do not neglect Democrats in order to attend to this. Let your great object be to poll every Democratic vote—make this the great end of all that you do. Ascertain at once all who need to be naturalized, and give it attention now. Do not wait until September. The prudent man acts promptly if he wishes to attain his object This work can be done now quietly and effectively, and our side made to move without jar or contest. Do this first, and then devote yourselves to fighting your antagonists. Call to your aid the young men of the party. They are the best arm with which to strike. They will work with energy, and will be encouraged by your confidence. Harmonize distractions, if any exist. Concentrate our people upon the vital issue of success, for in its wake will come power, good government, and the just rights of the people and of the States.

"COL BILL" GIBSON, defaulting Radical State Treasurer of Ohio, is now engaged in explaining the true Radical theory from the stump. He says that the Radicals have stolen all they want, therefore it is best not to turn them out of office. We are not so sure that they have "stolen all they want." Better make sure work of it by turning them out anyhow.

LOWREY and his gang of outlaws in Robeson county, North Carolina, have so far held their own against the North Carolina militia who attempted to drive them from their fastnesses in the swamps. The Adjutant General of North Carolina has finally hit upon a plan which it is thought will effect the capture or extermination of the outlaws. Fifty men are to be raised by voluntary enlistment, "to be composed of men of the requisite nerve and determination to enable them to get into the field with the resolution to remain there until the object of their mission be accomplished." A company of United States troops, consisting of fifty men, are to co-operate with them The Adjutant General thinks the number sufficient and calculated to be more effective than a large force. The Wilmington *Star*, from which the foregoing is taken, hopes soon to chronicle the summary punishment of the Robeson outlaws.

THE Lancaster (Penn.) *Enquirer*, a Republican journal, says of the political prospect: "Should things go on for a while as they have been doing for some time past, and the office holders under the administration continue to exhibit a determination to stifle the expression of opinion on the part of the masses of the party, it is quite probable that a demonstration of the latter may take place such as is little dreamed of by those in power."

THE Chicago *Post*, Radical, does not like the way GRANT managed things in New Orleans. It says:

It is such an infamous case as never before happened on this continent, and such an example should be made of the participants that it should be the last one. The marshal who called for troops to take possession of peaceful political convention, and the military officers who obeyed such a call, knowing the purpose, should be summarily discharged the service. This is the least punishment that so gross an offence calls for. We take it for granted that no man in his senses will pay the least attention to the Custom House Convention or any of its doings. Its action can bind no one, and the Warmoth meeting, while honorably and decent by comparison, probably imposes no political obligation on the party. The performance throughout is unprecedented, and shows that Lonisiana officials, in their wretched machinations, have finally touched bottom. The Republican party of the country should wash its hands of any connection or affiliation with so infamous a proceeding. That is all and the least it can do.

THE Boston *Journal* (Rad.), forecasting the elections which will be held for United States Senators during the next two years, concedes the election of Democrats in the places of CONKLING, MORTON, NYE, RICE, SPENCER, KELLOGG, and HILL, and probably of COLE, CORBETT, and OSBORN, all of whose terms expire in 1873.

ONE of the provisions of the Ohio Sunday laws is the exemption from arrest for debt on Sunday. And so careful has been the spirit of Ohio Legislation to extend equal privileges to all, that it has also provided the same exemption for Israelites on Saturday, their Sabbath.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A Leading Republican Journal Says the Democrats Seem to Have the Best Prospect for Carrying the State.

[From the N. Y. Ev. Post of Tuesday.]

Pennsylvania elects an Auditor, a Surveyor-General and members of the Legislature. The Republican candidate for Auditor is Mr. DAVID STANTON, and for Surveyor-General Mr. ROBERT B. BEATH. The Democratic candidates for the same offices are Mr. WILLIAM MCCANDLESS and Mr. J. H. COOPER. Governor GEARY, Republican, was elected in 1869 by the meagre majority of forty-five hundred in a total vote of nearly six hundred thousand. In the present legislature the Senate has a Democratic majority and the House a Republican majority. The Democrats seem to have the best prospect for carrying the State.

THAT MONSTER RADICAL STEAL.

The Law in the Case—Why Don't Geary, Mackey and Hartranft Move in the Matter.

If the laws of Pennsylvania had been framed with prophetic reference to the Evans fund they could not have been more explicit. We, therefore, discredit the Harrisburg rumors that Attorney General Brewster is at a loss how to proceed in the premises. The law upon the subject is found in Purdon's Digest, page 219:

"If any *State*, county, township or municipal office of this Commonwealth charged with the *collection*, safe keeping, transfer or disbursement of public money shall convert to his own use, in any way whatsoever, or shall use by way of investment in any kind of property or merchandize any portion of the public money entrusted to him for collection, safe keeping, transfer or disbursement, *or shall prove a defaulter, ol fail to pay over the same when thereunto legally required by the State*, county or township *treasurer*, or the proper officer or person authorized to demand and receive the same, *every such act* shall be *deemed and adjudged to be an embezzlement* of so much of said money as shall thus be taken, converted, invested, used or *unaccounted for*, which is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, and every such *officer* and *person or persons whomsoever aiding or abetting, or being in any way accessory to said act*, and being thereof convicted, shall be sentenced to an imprisonment, by separate and solitary confinement at labor, not exceeding five years, and to pay a fine equal to the amount of the money embezzled."

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* of Thrsday says:

It is in vain to try to explain this business away. It is a huge fraud upon the State of Pennsylvania, and nothing else can be made out of it. It is a profound disappointment to the public, that the law officers of the State have moved with such unexpected tardiness in meeting the case, and that there is a such a manifest disposition to withdraw the subject from public notice, into the retirement of the Governmental Departments at Harrisburg. We trust that General Hartranft and Mr. Mackey will not consent to any secresies in following up this matter. Thus far, the people have looked confidently to them as their best reliance for a thorough sifting of the whole conspiracy, and we do not think that this confidence will be disappointed.

"SLAP UP."

Notice to Radical Office Holders to Contribute—The Secret Circular.

A few days ago we noticed the following confidential circular. We give it, not that it contains anything new, but as specimen of current literature:

(Confidential.)

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CEN. COM.,
PHILADELPHIA, ——, 1871.

SIR: The great Republican Party, which has so successfully administered the affairs of the National Government and a majority of the State Governments during the past ten years enters upon the present campaign in the State of Pennsylvania with the confidence that its glorious work in the past has been endorsed and approved by every sincere lover of his State and country. Our party must, in the present struggle for political supremacy throughout the State, add another victory to the many already won, and place Pennsylvania as unqualifiedly republican in the coming Presidential contest of 1872.

Every effort will be made by the Democratic party to gain control of the House of Representatives, which, under the apportionment bill passed by the Legislature of 1871, gives the Republican party a majority of six members. This majority must be maintained—a Democratic ascendency in both Houses of the Legislature may cause defeat in the campaign of 1872.

We ask your aid, support and active co-operation in the labors and movements which the State Committee propose to inaugurate during the present canvass. We therefore, respectfully solicit from you —— —— *Dollars*, and—per cent. on the year compensation of your employees, as a contribution for the use of the Committee. All funds will be judiciously expended for organization, documents and meetings. The remittance should be made by check, money order, or registered letter, and addressed to Gen. Henry H. Bingham, Treasurer U. R. S. C. C., Philadelphia. RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

One gentleman who received one of the above says, "Errett and his Committee may be d'—luded, as the party's gone up any how, he won't get any more cash from me."

WRECK OF THE GOLDEN RULE.

Can it be True?

The New York *Sun* argues at length and with some very important evidence, to the effect that the shipwreck of the Golden Rule, May 20, 1865, was "a wreck on purpose to cover up THE ROBBERY OF $1,162,650 OF U. S. MONEY!" The money was in charge of U. S. Treasury Agents, and sent to the U. S. Treasurer at San Francisco, and there were those on board who knew all about it. Col. Wood's removal from the Secret Revenue Service, it is alleged, is connected with this infamy. At the time of the crime, we are told, U. S. Detectives worked up the case for nearly two years, and gathered a mass of testimony, understood to be sufficient to convict suspected parties of the crimes alleged against them; but for some reason the Government never brought the parties to justice, and Congress has taken no action in the matter.

[For the N. Y. Evening Post.]

HER MASTER.

He was her idol, her king,
She gave him her love unsought.
A woman should crush each tender thought—
Of a web of deceit her life is wrought—
And the man should do the wooing.

She threw her heart at his feet—
A tribute to virtues rare,
He turned aside what did he care
For the loving heart that was throbbing there—
The heart too free from deceit.

She flung her heart at his feet;
Low in the dust it lay,
Until death she will rue that day
When she cast her armor—her pride away,
And flung her heart at his feet.

She threw her heart at his feet,
And at his feet it shall lie.
He may crush it without one sigh;
It will throb and throb again till it die—
Life's sweet sacrifice complete. K.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

Attempt on the Life of a Citizen of Missouri—The Suspected Man in Jail.

An infernal machine was left a few days since at the Belleville Postoffice, St. Clair county, Illinois, for S. B. Daniel of that town, and that it has failed to do its dreadful work is due solely to a playful remark made by the Postmaster, Mr. Hugo Wahgelin. The St. Louis Democrat says:

"On Friday last, the 11th of August, a man by the name of Henry J. Farquar called at the postoffice and asked the postoffice and asked the postmaster if he could leave a box there containing seeds, and what would be the postage on the same. He was informed that he could, and the postage would be twenty-four cents. He then brought a box about six inches long and four inches in width on top, and the bottom about four inches loug by three in width, with a height of about six inches, on which was the address: "S. B. Daniel, in care of A. P. Daniel or William Badgely," and beneath this the following caution: "To be handled with great care, in order that the contents, consisting of seeds and curiosities, will not be disarranged." The box was called for by Mr. Daniel on Saturday, who seemed much surprised at receiving such a box, and the postmaster, seeing his surprise, in fun cautioned him to be careful in opening it, as it might be an infernal machine or contain a torpedo. The box was very strongly made, the parts being all firmly fastened by nails excepting a part of the top, which was designed to be the opening place. The crack between the top and ends and sides was covered by a piece of paper pasted on it all around. On Saturday evening Mr. Daniel thought he would examine this choice lot of seeds.

Acting on the suggestion of the Postmaster, he cautiously inserted a table-knife beneath the lid to cut the paper pasted around it; he then pried off the lid with a spade, when lo, a single-barreled pistol, loaded to the very muzzle, confronted him. The pistol was cocked, a water-proof cap on the nipple and a cord fastened to the trigger ready to send the messenger of death on its mission. Somehow, in opening the box, the cord was cut without firing the pistol. A small box ran from one end to the other, on which the pistol was fastened; the handle or stock resting on the bottom of the box, and the muzzle pointing towards that part of the lid which it was designed should be raised. Had not Mr. Daniel cautiously opened the box no doubt the pistol would have been discharged and accomplished the purpose of its inventor.

The Grand Jury of St. Clair county being in session, the subject was brought before them on Tuesday, and an order from the Judge of the Circuit Court served by Deputy Sheriff Vanderschmitt, brought Farquar to the Belleville jail, where he will have an opportunity for reflection. Interference with the plans of Farquar, who wished to pay attentions to Mr. Daniel's sister appears to have been the cause of many threatening letters sent to Mr. Daniel in the last year, and finally of this infernal contrivance."

A Frightful Hurricane.

In Zarate, a city of the Argentine Republic, there happened on the 8th of June last a frightful hurricane with stones. The Cordova Prensa describes it as follows: "It was about 4:30 A. M.; the atmosphere without the slightest breeze and suffocating. The clouds went on slowly accumulating in great masses in the west. 5 A. M., struck, when a dull yet frightful sound was heard far off to the westward. A minute afterwards the storm broke in an awful form. It began with a sound like the discharge of heavy artillery, with lightning. The pampero wind swept over with unusual violence and fury, bringing with it a cloud of stones, such as never had been seen before. These stones, some as large as goose-eggs, fell everywhere. Houses, huts and roofs of all sorts suffered terribly; some were knocked over, others unroofed, and all injured. Not a pane of glass or a public lamp survived unbroken, and many were carried to a great distance by the force of the wind. Buildings exposed to the fury of the blast looked as if a rifle corps had been doing their best against them. Many animals were reported killed, and one woman and a child."

A Chance for Old Maids.

A correspondent writing from La Corna W. T., says:

I sincerely wish that many hundreds o old maids and widows, who cannot ge husbands at home, would come out here where they could speedily get a choice of good, honest, hardworking men, who could make them comfortable and independent. There are I really think, five men here for one woman. In fact, very many men have been compelled to live with native Indian women, who to my eye are perfect frights, and worse in their conduct than appearance although that is bad enough. Emigrants desirous of coming here would do well immediately after their arrival in California to inquire for lumber ships going to the Sound, on which they can be conveyed much cheaper than by steamer.

An Injured Wife's Card.

To the Editor of the New York Sun.

Sir: The undersigned learns by a notice in the Daily News that she has left the bed and board of her husband, David Holder.

Having no bed, and furnishing no board, and my husband having pawned most of my garments, I resorted to the home of my parents for protection and nourishment, and to make some requisite preparation for my approaching confinement.

My husband need have no fear of bills, as no one would trust me on his account; but he will doubtless hear from the authorities, and respond toward the support of his lawful wife. MARIA M. HOLDER.

August 16, 1871.

THE reported "victim of cholera" in New York had eaten twenty-five half rotten peaches, a watermelon, a muskmelon, and two cantelopes—on the top of a dinner of boiled beef and cabbage.

The Russian Prince Alexis—His Departure for America.

A cable dispatch to the Russian legation at Washington announces the sailing from Cronstadt of the Russian Imperial fleet, with the Grand Duke Elexis and suite, for New York, at 12 o'clock M. on Sunday. The squadron consists of five vessels of war and tenders, selected from the Imperial navy by his Imperial Highness himself, with the especial object in view of bringing to American waters a representative Russian naval squadron. The Grand Duke and his personal staff are luxuriously quartered in the cabins of the imperial steam frigate Swetlana. The steam frigate Bogatie, flying the broad penant of Admiral Pasjet, the steam frigate General Admiral, the steam corvette Ignatieg, the steam gunboat Abreck, with their steam tenders, compose the visiting fleet. The squadron will make the passage to America under sail, consequently not being obliged to make port on the route for supplies of coal.

Under these circumstances the fleet will probably reach Sandy Hook by the 1st of October. It is understood that Rear Admiral Goden will receive the Imperial fleet with a United States naval squadron, made up of vessels on the home station, to be ordered here for the purpose. The Grand Duke, after his reception by Admiral Goden and the usual salutes exchanged, will be presented to the representative of the President of the United States, and in turn to the State and municipal authorities of New York. The reception committee on the part of the citizens of New York, says the Times of that city, will afterwad be presented to his Imperial highness, and will then be conducted by the young gentleman to his magnificent apartments on board of the reception steamer. Escorted by two or three of our first-class steam frigates, and passing in review of a minature navy of government and private yachts and steam vessels, the combined fleets will move slowly up through the Narrows, the Russian visitors receiving in the united salvos from the forts and the American shipping their first grand welcome from the great republic.

The Grand Duke will, of coarse, first visit the President of the United States, which will doubtless necessitate his journey to Washington, when, upon his return, the most attractive portion of the above programme will be carried out. With his suite and a number of officers not attached, on leave of absence, the Grand Duke will make a leisurely jaunt across the continent to San Francisco, stopping at all the larger cities en route. At Fort Laramie he will participate in a grand buffalo hunt, gotten up for the occasion by General Sheridan and a number of United States army officers stationed on the plains. It is said that the reception of the Imperial party in San Francisco, preparations for which are now being made, will not be surpassed by any display ever witnessed on the Pacific coast. Though the suite of the young Russian Grand Duke comprises a large number of eminent Russians, together with a diminutive army of dashing young noblemen, there will not be a lady in the entire Imperial party, as an old Russian ukase of the time of the great Peter, who was never, it is said, very partial to the softer sex, prohibits women from becoming passengers on any Russian man-of-war, which prohibition is not even withheld when the Emperor's son makes his cruise.

A Dangerous but Successful Remedy.

The Charlton (Iowa) Patriot says:

We learn that some days ago Mr. J. Allen, residing in Washington township, went to the stable after nightfall to feed his team. He proceeded to a barrel to get some corn, and while stooping to do so he felt something strike him on the nose. He paid no attention to the matter, however, thinking that some of the men on the farm had thrown something at him in jest. He fed his team and started for the house, his nose having become by this time very painful, and he experiencing a strange sensation throughout his system. Becoming alarmed, he stated what happened, and fell senseless. On looking about the corn barrel, after a light had been procured, a rattlesnake was found coiled up in or near the barrel, and there was no longer any doubt that Mr. Allen had been bitten by it. A man, whose name we are sorry we could not learn, fearing that medical aid could not be procured in time to be of any avail, and having heard that the posion of a snake bite could be extracted by the application of the lips to the wound and sucking of the blood, he resolved on this dangerous operation. He succeeded in extracting the poison from Mr. Allen's wound with no evil results; save a slight feeling of sickness, which soon passed away. Mr. Allen, we learn has entirely recovered.

Eugenie.

The late Empress of France used often, when a child, at Granada, as Eugenie Montijo, to be danced upon the knee of Washington Irving. In a letter written in 1853, just after the elevation of Eugenie to the high station she filled for eighteen years, Irving wrote the following, which now reads almost like prophecy: "The last I saw of Eugenie Montijo she was one of the reigning belles of Madrid. Now Eugenie is upon a throne, launched from a returnless shore, upon a dangerous sea, infamous for its tremendous shipwrecks. Am I to live to see the catastrophe of her career and the end of this suddenly conjured up empire, which seems to be made of such stuff as dreams are made of? I confess my personal acquaintance with the individuals in this historical romance gives me an uncommon interest in it; but I consider it stamped with danger and instability and as liable to extravagant vicissitudes as one of Dumas' novels."

Every Tooth is Worth a Diamond.

Feats of strength performed with the teeth are absurd; those who indulge in them ought to be punished like that youth who, says Dr. Lemartie, broke all his front teeth, who bet he would throw over his head a chair, which he held with his teeth by the upper part of the back-board to achieve that noble feat. Another fellow, more imprudent, caused himself to be hoisted up from the ground to a window by means of a rope, which he held in his teeth. When he reached a certain height he lost his four incisors, and broke one of his legs in the fall. Some others, says the Doctor, find pleasure in grinding drinking-glasses between their teeth, and wounding their mouths grievously in the attempt. One would suppose that the life of these maniacs is a perpetual challenge to the Almighty who gave it to them. The loss of a tooth is a real misfortune, since it cannot be repaired. A tooth is worth a diamond says one of our authors. Remember these few words and try to get them in practice.—[Herald of Health.

"If I fail," he continued, "it is a sign that I ought never to have succeeded, and I will write prose for life; you shall see no change in my temper, nor will I eat a single meal the worse."

TWO GIRLS.

All alone in the old grand room,
'Mid silken curtains and splendid gloom,
A girl in her beauty sighs,
The softened light of the chandeliers,
Missing her diamonds, seeks the tears
That stand in her wistful eyes.

All alone by the castle walls,
Where hardly a ray of starlight falls,
A girl is crouching in dread.
She dare not beg of the churlished wight,
Guarding the portal in livery bright,
Even a crust of bread.

A gay cavalier comes riding along,
Carelessly humming an amorous song—
Will he toss her a silver crown?
No. His thoughts are filled with his new love's face,
As he hurries past the familiar place,
And canters on to town.

"Oh, for a morsel of food!" one groans;
"If he but loved me!" the other moans—
She comes from a race of earls.
The beggar outside is not striving alone;
Father in Heaven, who lovest Thine own,
Pitty these hungry girls!

An Eastern Scavenger.

A Calcutta correspondent says that his attention was attracted one morning by an unusual turmoil in the out-door premises of the house in which he lived. Looking out of the window, he saw an adjutant, evidently unable to remount on his wings, standing helplessly amid a company of at least a hundred crows, whose loud vociferation seemed to express anything but delight at the presence of their gigantic fellow-biped. The adjutant, from his usefulness as a scavenger of all work, is a gentleman very much humored about Indian homesteads; and this one in particular, as was his wont, had been lingering outside the cook's room for any unconsidered tripes which the servants might think fit to throw out.

A few crows, however, getting wind of the affair, with the sagacious notion that they might pick up a few chance scraps on their own account, were soon on the scene of action. Hunger has no compunctions, and at last one of them, more ventresome than the rest, approaching more closely than actual prudence would have dictated ventured to dispute the possession of a bone with the adjutant.

The question was not long in abeyance, for in a few moments the adjutant—leaving the bone for subsequent discussion—seized the crow hip and thigh, and swallowed him at one gulp.

This summary act seems to have aroused the indignation of the other crows, who by their cries soon brought together numbers of others from every quarter, and for a good two hours they never ceased—some from the ground, others from a neighbor, ing wall—to badger their voracious foe-scolding him at the top of their lungs, and tantalizing him by approaching as close as they dared, extending a claw or a wing to almost within his reach, and suddenly withdrawing it as he attempted to seize them. And this unequal vengeance they continued for two or three mornings.

The adjutant is one of the most voracious and carnivorous birds known, and the enormous quantity which it can devour may be judged from its size. From tip to tip from its wings, when stretched out, it measures about fourteen or fifteen fest, and it is five feet high when standing erect. Well-founded stories of its voracity, however, are by no means uncommon. With the adjutant all is fish that comes to the net. Everything is swallowed whole. In the stomach of one a land tortoise ten inches long and a large male black cat have been found entire. A shin of beef, broken asunder, serves an adjutant for but two morsels; and a leg of mutton if it can purloin it—for it is a terrible thief—is no more than a fair ordinary mouthful.

Fortunately, the courage of the adjutant is not equal to its greediness; for a child eight or ten years old can scare it with a switch.—[Once a week.

How a Hackman was too Much for a Boston Clergyman.

Rev. Mr. F——, of Boston, who had accepted an invitation to preach on a certain Sunday, last Winter, was delayed until the last moment, and did not arrive in the town until late in the morning of the day on which he was to preach. The Saturday Evening Gazette says:

"He hastened to the clerk of the hotel and requested him to procure a carriage for him, which was complied with, and he was soon driven to the church, and got there with scarcely a moment to spare. He stepped from the conveyance, and hastened up to the isle, when, to his great surprise, he heard a suppressed tittering and a buzz of astonishment for which he could not account, until, chancing to hear a footstep behind him, he turned and beheld the cause. The coachman, muffled to the chin, with a fur cap on his head, a whip under his arm, and a pair of cavalry boots on his feet, and followed him into the church. Rev. Mr. F——was about to address him, when Jehu exclaimed: 'Ye aint paid me. I want my fare.' The worthy minister, greatly mortified, tried to explain to him that he had requested the hotel clerk to settle with him. 'O, yes,' returned the hackman, 'I dessay. That won't wash. Cash on delivery is my terms. I don't know you. I druv a feller with a white necktie down to the cars, last week, and he give me the slip, and I ain't seen him since, and that time I made up my mind that there warn't no virtue in white neckties; so cash up.' It was growing very embarrassing, when Hon. Richard Warren, a prominent member of the congregation, who was well acquainted with Mr. F——, hastened forward and settled the bill, whereupon Jehu retreated chuckling, and muttering to himself, 'Too much tor neckties that time!'"

A Lady Dies from the Sting of a Bee.

A very strange, and we should say somewhat doubtful case of death from the sting of a bee, is reported to have occured at Lynnville, Ill. A Mrs. Strange, the wife of a blacksmith of that town, and the mother of several children, was stung by a honey-bee while picking apples in the orchard, and died from the effects of it in about ten minutes after going to her room. The poison took effect so rapidly that the head was swollen to twice its natural size in less than an hour, and on the following day the whole body presented the appearance of being in the last stage of decomposition. We find from our exchanges that several persons have lost their lives in different parts of the country during the past few weeks from a similar cause. In wet weather the sting of the bee is always increased in venom, and just at this time the hives should be approached with great caution.

A FRIEND wrote to Scott, warning him not to attempt too much. "Do not be rash," she said; "you are already popular, more so perhaps than you yourself will believe, or than even I or other partial friends can fairly allow to your merit. You stand high; do not rashly attempt to stank higher, and incur the risk of a fall: for, depend upon it, a favorite will not even be permitted to stumble with impunity." To which Scott replied in the words of Montrose:

"He either fears his fate too much,
Or his deserts are small,
Who fears to put it to the touch,
To win or loose it all."

YEDO.

Strange Sights—The Pretty Tea Girls—Great Fire, &c.

Under date of June 20th., Mr. James Brooks of the N. Y. Express, writes from Yedo:

What I saw on this Tocaido a good New York fancy reporter could make a thousand columns of, with pictures added on to make a thousand more; but a man don't see much when riding backwards in an American Minister's carriage, in the hi, hi hi style we were going, with guardsmen and betto. All the way, more or less, are planted pleasant tea houses. We "tea" here, when we must stop by the wayside, and in such little bits of cups that I could drink the contents of twenty of them, and then want more. Pretty tea girls stand by the enterance, (their teeth not yet blackened) with pretty ways and courtesies so fascinating, that tea, even without sugar or milk, becomes agreable. Tea houses are the grogshops of Japan. Our pretty lacqured waters, the tea girls, hand you your little tiny cups, with a mouthful in them, and you squat down on the nice, clean mats, if squat you can—(I have to stretch out at full length, and fill up half a tea room)—and you sip, and sip, and sip this mouthfull of hot tea, as if the gods' nectar was going down your throat in infinitesimal drops of microscopic invisibility. Tea, like sleep, is a great invention. There's Bass' beer, all the way from London, stuck up in the corner of the tea house shop, for beer-drinking travelling Englishmen; but what's Bass' beer to tea—tea, if you only can get enough of it, this hot weather, with the thermometer over 90? A Japan tea house keeper picks out as pretty a place for the tea house as he or she (the keeper) can get. The keeper covets, if possible, a view of, and the air of, the Bay of Yedo, along which, the most of the way here, runs the Tocaido. The grand tea house is cut up into numerous little rooms, with paper-partitions between to part them, running on sides, but all removable at will, to restore the whole to one grand room. Cakes, sweetmeats and candies are brought in with the tea, all put on the clean-matted floor, (there are no seats,) and we all squat or stretch out on that floor. It is stifling hot in these tea houses just now, and a stretch out is a great relief to a traveller. * * *

Yedo is, a fresh-born city, in Montana, or Wyoming, on the Pacific Railroad, say—a city of pine board, bamboo, thatched huts, one story high, seldom ever that, though occasionally with two stories on—the upper mounted sometimes by a ladder, and sometimes by steps almost perpendicular, kept so clean and well polished as to be almost as slippery as ice. But don't misunderstand me. Yedo, is at least 2,000 years old. The pine boards are beautifully planed by some of the best carpenters in the world. The bamboos are the slide doors, with paper windows, and the roofs are prettily thatched, if not covered, as most of them are, with tiles. The floors are all covered with beautiful mats. The walls are often lined with artistic drawings, and paintings, and sketches, that indicate a high degree of refinement. The windows are of paper; the outer shutters and doors of bamboo. They are lit at night by tapers of vegetable wax, with paper wicks, to flare well when the wind blows. Hence the universal use of lanterns to protect them from the wind. There is no neatness in the world like that in these wooden houses, not even among the Dutch in Amsterdam, or Rotterdam, or Schiedam, or any other Dutch dam. They shiver all over when foreigners' rough shoes tramp on their nice, spotless mats. They never thus tread on them themselves, never—they always take off their shoes, and leave them at the door, while they ramble and scamper, to their terror, over mats they sleep on—soft and nice beds they are, though plague on the wooden pillow. We look, peep and spy into, and feel of everything, and they laugh at our curiosity, while they look, peep and spy into everything of ours, more especially into our ladies habiliments. Long ringlets astonish them more than their skewered-up, sticky, waxed hair does us. They peep into our carpet-bags, as we peep into their closets, and they dance about, and jump, and wriggle before a mirror they take out, as we do before their curiosities. Hoop petticoats astound them more than straw shoes and naked ankles do us. Every fashion, you see that is not our fashion, is funny to us, and *vice versa*.

And, by the way, shoes are of many many fashions here, as well as hats. The horse, the pony, the working bullock, are straw shod. The workingman and woman are straw shod. Nor are straw shoes so very ridiculous as the word seems to import. A straw-bottomed shoe, fastened over the big toe, with straw straps around the ancle, is not a shoe to be laughed at on a hot day. I wish I could wear a pair in lieu of my leather boots, this hot day. The straw shoes of the horses and bullocks seem stronger—but they are cheap, cost only a cent, and are everywhere to be had; and when worn out, can be refurnished. They wear, however, a good while. The swell Japs are imitating the foreigners, and putting iron shoes on their horses; but the great body of the people stick to the straw. There are other men and women's shoes; some cost three cents, some six, the high officials wearing blue cloth, or silk, as a cover to the foot, and the shoe of the country underneath. There is a very nice shoe, for Chinese horses, made all of wood—two story shoes, I may call them, on two props, which go clatter, clatter, clatter, but keep the feet nice and clean. All shoes are put off, as the house is entered, and thus everywhere are clean mats and clean rooms.

They burnt three hundred houses last night—(in honor of our arrival? I don't write that)—only three hundred! But three hundred houses on fire is not much of a fire for Yedo. The houses don't cost much—only $100, or $200, or $300, (this is my guess, only)—and all the fittings and furniture can be carried off, with screens, and mats, and paper sliding partitions, and pots and kettles, by two coolies, as the fire comes along. *I gin-rick-a-sha'd* by the runs this morning, and while in one place the firemen (they have them here) were sputtering water from a poor steam engine, (they have them too, now, poor ones,) in other places the workmen were carrying off the ruins, preparatory to the erection of new dwellings, which, I am told, will all be up in a week. Houses that have to stand earthquakes are quickly *morticed*, not nailed up. Nothing is so fastened as not to stand an earthquake shake without toppling down. When the steam engine and the fire are having a fight, to see which beats, it is not uncommon, I am told, to see some poor believer offering up bits of paper scrolls to one god of fire, as a sacrifice, to tempt the wicked demon to stop his flame spoutings. J. B

A MAN in Savannah sold a house and lot. When the party went to take possession, the seller wanted to back out, and the buyer protested. A fight ensued and the buyer was locked up in the house. He got out of the window but the seller drove him off with an axe. The seller was driven into the house and the buyer stood guard over the premises with a gun, determined he said to bring him to terms or starve him.

PAGE AND PAGEANT.

My lord has revels to-night,
High revel in hall and at board;
His castle flames up with light,
Which into the night is poured.
And the cressets flare on the tower,
And the music leaps within;
For a chevalier rules the hour,
Who comes a lady to win.

And I am a page—no more
Than this—with a plume in my cap,
A lute on my arm, and a store
Of ballads; and by good hap
Was chosen long since to be
The minstrel to stay beside
My lady, and bend the knee
Before this expectant bride.

What business was it of theirs
How swiftly her glances flew?
Who studies my heart, or cares
When the song and dance are through?
Who dreams that a page can soar
In thought as high as a lord,
Or counts me possessed of lore
Surpassing my lute and sword?

And here am I in the dark,
While they in the fullest blaze
Are strolling, and I can mark
Each diamond's lance-like rays;
And she is there with the rest,
And her knight all silk and plume—
But she is the fairest and best
Of any who pace the room.

Ah! yes, it is over now:
There were times when I thought of her,
That she bent her beautiful brow
With love on her worshipper.
But this is a lord of France,
Some noble of high degree,
Far better fitted to dance
Attendance than I can be.

Yes, yes, they are calling! Hark!
There's my lord with his bull-dog bass,
Bellowing through the park,
And the servants are all in chase
Of me. They would like to hear
Some Troubadour song, no doubt—
Well, I'm under the fern; I fear
They will never find me out.

They have given me up. I thought
They would come to that very soon,
Though my lord has shouted and sought
By the light of the harvest moon.
Good-bye, old palace of mine,
Where I sang so many a strain;
The days of the past were fine,
But I'm off to the world again.

New Epitaphs.

The following epitaphs having been prepared expressly for the Boston Commercial Bulletin, that journal cautions all persons against using them without obtaining consent:

Epitaph for a Liar—

In life, he lied while he had breath,
And strange to say, *lies still* in death.

For an Angler.....Waiting for a rise.
For a Baker.....He kneads no more on earth.
For a Betting Man.....Better off."
For a Brewer—

A well known brewer lieth here,
His *ales* are o'er—he's "on his *bier*."

For a Waiter....."Only waiting."
For a Doctor.....Waiting with patients.
For a Beggar.....I asked for bread and they gave me a *stone*.
For a Bootblack.....With the *shining* ones.
For a Potter—

On earth he oft turned *clay* to delf,
But now he's *turned* to *clay* himself,

For a Razor Grinder.....Under *ground*
For a Dressmaker....."For the fashion of this world passeth away."
For a Musical Director—

In beating Time his life was passed
But Time has beaten him at last.

For a Sailor.....Anchored.
For an Auctioneer.....Gone.
For a Watchmaker.....Stopped.
For a Barber.....Sent a-head.
For a Wheelwright.....*Tired* of life.
For a Telegrapher.....Dispatched.
For a Scalemaker—

His *weighs* were ways of pleasantness
In all life's fitful dream,
He struck a balance with the world,
And then—he kicked the beam.

For President Grant.....The *Sun* shall not smite thee by day.

Hearty Suppers.

[From Hall's Monthly Journal of Health.]

It requires about five hours for the stomach to work on an ordinary meal and pass it out of itself, when it falls into a state of repose. Hence, if a man eats three times a day, his stomach must work fifteen hour out of the twenty-four. But the multitude of mechanics, who are wildly clamorous for "only eight hours a day," do not hesitate to impose on their stomachs fifteen hours' work, nearly double.

After a night's sleep we wake up with a certain amount of bodily vigor, which is faithfully portioned out to every set of muscles, each its rightful share, the stomach among others. When the external body gets weary after a long day's work the stomach bears its share of the fatigue; but if, when the body is weary with the day's toil, we put it to bed, giving the stomach meanwhile a five hour's task, which must be performed, we impose upon the very best friend we have; the one that gives us the largest amount of earthly enjoyments; and if this overtaxing is continued it must as certainly wear out prematurely as the body itself will if it is overworked every day.

And if persons eat between meals, then the stomach has no rest from breakfast in the morning until one, two, three or four o'clock the next day; hence it is that so many persons have dyspepsia; the stomach is worked so much and so constantly, that it becomes too weak to work at all. It is to be hoped that every intelligent person will press these things on the attention of their children as a matter of conscience, because dyspepsia, like consumption, has its foundations laid in a large majority of cases during the "teens" of life.

Stonewall Jackson's Sunday School.

[Form a Lexington (Va.) Letter.]

A visitor will be struck, on Sunday afternoon at the crowd of negro boys and girls who may be seen wending their way to the Presbyterian church, the largest most influential in the town. If he will go in, he will see superintending a colored Sunday-school Col. T. J. L. Preston, professor in the Virginia Military Institute, and one of our most prominent citizens, and will find teaching in the school others of the professors in the Institute and College, a number of students, and some of the most accomplished young ladies of the town. If he asks about the school he will be told: "This is Stonewall Jackson's old school." The facts are, that this colored Sunday-school was organized by Stonewall Jackson when he was a quiet professor in the Virginia Military Institute, that he took the deepest interest in its success, (never going to it or from it without earnest secred prayer), and that when called into the army he expressed himself more loth to leave his colored Sunday-school than any of his other public duties. His deep interest continued to the day of his death, and he was never known to write a letter to Lexington without making special inquiry after his colored Sunday-school.

The Prettiest Story Afloat.

A professor of music in Paris, who was obliged to abandon his house during the siege, in the hurry of departure left the unfinished score of a musical composition behind. The war over, he returned, with intense anxiety for the fate of the precious manuscript, to find his house destroyed! Only one wall remained standing; but luckily, high up on its side could be seen the cupboard, with its key still projecting from the lock, in which were deposited the valuable papers. A ladder was procured, the impatient composer ascended, and took out his treasure safe and sound. What was his astonishment to find it not only complete but completed, the composition brought to a happy close, with a brief note of explanation signed "Koennemann, Musician-in-Chief of the Twenty-second line regiment."

VARIETIES.

GOV. ENGLISH, of Connecticut has generously given $1,000 towards the building of a school house at Plainfield.

"WHO will set the fashions now?" as sung by the Empress Eugenie," is the title of a popular song in England.

A HOUSEHOLDER, in filling up his census schedule, under the heading "Where born" described one of his children as "born in the parlor," and the other "up stairs."

WHILE some yonng men were "in swimming" in the Wabash some mischievous girls stole their clothes. They were detected however and an exciting chase took place, but the girls got away.

AN Iowa husband came home drunk and said he had been on a "bear hunt." His wife didn't believe him, and said he had been out with some female. "No I haint," said he, "I can prove that I have been to the tavern all day."

A MAN who married a buxom Irish girl, greatly to the horror of his mother and sister, made the following defense: "If I married an American girl I must have an Irish girl to take care of her, and I cannot afford to support both of them."

"VILL you take sumdings?" said a German teetotaller to a friend, while standing near a tavern. "I don't care if I do," was the reply. "Vell, den, let us take a valk!"

AN eminent New York barrister and a Baltimore heiress went out in a boat at Cape May, the other day, stranger, and came back engaged, and sea-side belles are tearing their false hair. Men are very scarce at Cape May, also.

AN enterprising scissors-grinder goes about New York streets with a machine that is protected by a gable roof, from which wave the Stars and Stripes. Every revolution of the wheel causes one of several bells to strike, producing a sound resembling that of a miniature church chime.

IN driving a London underground railroad tunnel, we are told that in part of the line the cuttings were made through a mass of skulls and bones, sixteen feet in the ground. In another place a forgotten secret passage, twenty feet wide, was discovered, supposed to date from the fourteenth century.

A STRIKING style of dressing the hair is to have it braided at the sides, and lifted to form the bandeau. A waved tress is combed low upon the forehead, and at the back the hair is waved and falls loosely, lace insertions, over color, edged with lace.

A TRAVELING doctor who had made himself a nuisance in Shepardsville, Ky., was warned by a notice placed on the Court House door to leave the place before 8 o'clock the next morning, or he would be helped away. That afternoon the doctor wrote underneath it, "This notice protested. PITCH IN."

ON the 22d of July Miss Walker, an English lady, together with her father, who is sixty-five years old, and another gentleman, ascended Mont Cervin, a peak of the Alps in the Swiss canton of Wallis, 13,858 feet above the level of the sea. A few years ago she ascended Monte Rosa, which is 14,272 feet above the level of the sea.

IN Wisconsin a boy, ten years old, after being chastised by his mother, went into the woods and hung himself, but was rescued by his mother before it proved fatal. At night the same boy, while kindling a fire, took a can of kerosene, called the other children, and poured the kerosene on the fire, exploding the can and killing them all.

A CELEBRATED dandy was ordered by his physician to follow a course of sea bathing at Dieppe. Arrived at that delightful bathing town, he ordered a machine and attendant, and went boldly into the water. He plunged in bravely but in an instant came up puffing and blowing,

"Francois," said he, "the sea smells detestably; it will poison me. Throw little eau-de-Cologne into the water, or I shall be suffocated!"

FISH have great tenacity of life. It is believed that the carp has attained the age of one hundred and fifty years, and the pike a still greater age. A pike was caught in a lake in South Germany in 1497 on which was found a ring bearing this inscription: "I am the fish which was first of all put into this lake by the hand of the Governor of the Universe, Frederick II., the 5th of October 1230." It weighed three hundred and fifty pounds, and was nineteen feet long.

THERE is a report from Los Anelos, Cal., that recently there was a heavy shower of meat. It might interest some people to know what sort of meat it was. It might be "meet her by moonght." There is generally a pretty "smart pringing" of that sort of thing out West. And, then again, there are people who will be curious enough to inquire if the meat was raw or cooked. It might have been "jerked," however. Must have some sort of a jerk to fall as it did. The worl might never have solved this mystery had not the Nevada Enterprise come to the rescue, saying that meat was boiled, and that the rain was a sort of homœopanic soup. From that we infer that it was simply beef tea, and that, as a sanitarium for invalids, Los Angelos has natural advantages that cannot be overestimated.

THE Princess Mary and the Prince of Teck have inaugurated in England a new scheme for saving young girls from a life of vice. The plan is to provide country homes for little girls—girls who can be taken in charge young enough to be brought up in a manner totally different from that which would have been their lot had they been left uncared for. Sixteen cottages are to be erected, each to contain ten children, on three acres of ground given by the Hon. Miss Cavendish, at Addlestone, in a remote nook of Surrey. In honor of the founder it is proposed to name the new institution "The Princess Mary's Village Homes for Little Girls." The cottages will cost about $1,500 each and the whole little colony will be under the charge of a matron.

OUAH cullud waitahs you know, at Long Branch could not pass the season without enforcing their social rights. If "de white folks" had dar dances and dar shin-digs, why of course "cullud folks" must hab the same. Accordingly, on Tuesday night, all the negroes of both sexes within twenty miles of the brevet-capital poured in to shake themselves up and perfume the atmosphere of the National dining room. The feminines were trimmed off in all of the modern rigging adopted by white ladies, even to paint and powder, but the latter was too strongly shaded by their brunette hides to have a good effect. The Sambos were harnessed up in swallow-tailed coats, white vests and shining boots, which rivalled their faces in complexion; and their polite bows and hurried step convinced the observer that even if indulging in white folks' pastimes they could not shake off the discipline of the dining-room—in fact they seemed quite uneasy, always on the alert, ready to bounce here and there at the motion of some guest. Sambo makes a good waiter. He makes a good hand in a cotton field, enjoys a plantation break-down, but in a "quality" ball-room he is a decided failure.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 2, 1871.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
GEN. WM. McCANDLESS, of Phila.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CAPT. J. H. COOPER, of Lawrence Co.

COUNTY.

STATE SENATORS:
ROBERT M. GIBSON,
JOHN MURRAY, Sr.
ASSEMBLY:
First District—JAMES IRVIN.
Second District—ROBERT LIDDELL.
Third District—ADAM REINEMAN,
WILLIAM HASLITT,
JOHN N. EWING,
MOSES P. WALSH,
PETER HABERMAN.
CONTROLLER—UZZIAH STEWART.
TREASURER—WILLIAM J. KOUNTZ.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS HOLLAND.
ASS'T DISTRICT ATTORNEY—ALFRED KERR.
COMMISSIONERS—JACOB STUCKRATH, 3 years.
JOSEPH BIRMINGHAM, 1 yr.
SURVEYOR—J. W. PATTERSON.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—HENRY INGRAM.

HON. E. A. WHEELER, in his letter of acceptance of the Temperance nomination for Surveyor General, says: "The mission of the Republican party is ended."

THE *Dispatch* says the Pittsburgh *Gazette* is not a representative paper "so far as the Republican party is concerned." We don't know, but presume the *Dispatch* does. The "oldest" now has the floor.

WE do not betray "private information," when we state that we have "positive assurances" to the effect that the Good Templars in this State number nearly twenty-five thousand, and that they intend to vote for the Temperance candidates, SPANGLER and WHEELER.

FROM Harrisburg we have a rumor to the effect that active preparations have been going on for several days to induce certain politicians to go on EVANS bail bond in case he is arrested and that the movement has been unsuccessful from the fact that they decline to identify themselves with the operation. It is mean for those who shared the plunder to desert their chief.

THE Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, the leading Republican paper in the northwest writes as follows concerning the EVANS defalcation: "It is said to be the precursor of *two other gigantic frauds soon to be made known in the Tariff State.*" No doubt the Radicals are endeavoring to keep the facts from the people until after the election, hoping to elect their ticket and still conceal their villainy.

THE terrible revelations of the murder of a young woman by a professional abortionist in New York, and the subsequent placing of her body in a trunk, suggests the necessity of passing more stringent laws against this class of monsters who are so rapidly increasing. To our mind it would be a good idea to inflict capital punishment upon them. A more atrocious set of murderers do not exist, and why should they be spared?

MISS ABBIE GIFFORD, of Iowa, having failed by a few votes of being the candidate of one political party for school superintendent, was nominated by another party, but declined the honor because she didn't think it would be honorable to change her politics so suddenly.—*Ex.*

How unlike a man we know in this city who was honored so far as it was in the power of his party to honor him, and who attended a State Convention, at Harrisburg used his influence and succeeded in nominating a gallant soldier, and in less than three months voted against the ticket he helped to nominate. Changing "suddenly" made no difference to him, but then "a man must live you know."

ON Monday last the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* said "THE POST is exceedingly lame when it intimates that Republican newspapers are trying to cover up the EVANS defalcation." In answer to which we printed extracts from the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, the Harrisburg *State Journal* and the Pittsburgh *Gazette* to the effect that the charges were "unfounded unjust and criminal," "a tempest in a tea-pot" and "the supposed defalcation of EVANS is no defalcation at all." And now the *Dispatch* in its issue of yesterday boldly proclaims: "We may say in this connection to THE POST that the three Republican papers it quotes are *all* that apologize for EVANS, *and they are not representative papers, so far as the Republican party is concerned.*"

Whether the Philadelphia *Inquirer* the Harrisburg *State Journal* and the Pittsburgh *Gazette* are willing to be classed as anti-Republican, is a question we will leave to each, individually and seperately to answer.

AT LAST.

After considerable pegging at the *Commercial* during the past week, we have induced it to say:

If Evans, as he claims, has done no wrong, he should be the first to demand an investigation, and resistance to such course would be *prima facie* evidence that the claim is not well grounded.

Now this is all very well in regard to EVANS but why not argue the same way in regard to those having City Hall in charge? Shouldn't they, if they have "done no wrong be the first to demand an investigation?" What has our neighbor to say to this proposition?

THE SPECIAL AGENT LARCENY.

The further this EVANS matter is discussed the more humiliating to official honesty does it appear. Although there is no question that over a quarter million of the public funds have been stolen, yet no sort of attempt is made to bring either of the guilty parties to justice.

In fact it would seem that they are to be protected, if indeed not canonized as political saints, who have passed through blessed martyrdom. This sort of principle seems to be taking the place of all others with the leaders of the Radical party. Set a man steal a million of dollars, and the Democratic press refer to the fact, and demand that he be made to disgorge, and forthwith the Radical press write him into a patriot of spotless purity, breathing an atmosphere of balm and spices, and sorely persecuted by a malignant world.

Take "Colonel" WILLIAM H. GIBSON, of Ohio, for instance. He took three quarters of a million dollars out of the Treasury of that State. After a long delay he was tried and a Radical Governor pardoned him out of the penitentiary. Because he was prosecuted and convicted for his crimes, his Radical compatriots declared he had been persecuted and forthwith he was brought out for Congressman, and to-day he is stumping Ohio, the trusted leader of the Radical party, boasting that the Radical leaders have stolen themselves rich, consequently there is no danger of them stealing any more.

The *ad interim* Commissioner of Internal Revenue is down in Mr. BOUTWELL'S proclamation as a defaulter, while defaulters everywhere are being promoted to higher offices, and the wreckers of government vessels are taken into the confidence of the administration.

With this the universal rule, starting from the President, can we reasonably hope to see Mr. GEORGE O. EVANS made to disgorge the hundreds of thousands he has stolen, or permitted others to steal? We will much more likely see him painted as a rare political saint, jubilant in the midst of his martyrdom—than repentant and pining as a convicted sinner.

Our neighbor of the *Dispatch* undertook yesterday to read us a homily and claimed that nearly all the Radical papers in the State, had taken grounds against the defalcation. Exactly the reverse is true. The Radical press of the State, with a rare unanimity have either defended the EVANS robbery as an honest transaction, or by deliberate silence, tried to hide the truth from their readers. It is only now and then that a Radical paper has had the nerve to come out against this wholesale piracy.

This phase of the matter is one that strikes thinking men in the Republican party very forcibly. The fact that their party organs dare not expose the doings of corrupt officials, is convincing proof, at least, that their transactions will not bear scrutiny. Why cannot we have a full investigation of the matter, that the true state of the case may be arrived at and published?

Who is afraid of the investigation?
Is it Governor GEARY?
Is it Attorney General BREWSTER?
Is it Auditor General HARTRANFT?
Is it Treasurer MACKEY?
Or is it the Radical State Committee that spent a portion of the stolen funds to carry the State elections?

We have put these questions categorically, and we would like to have categorival answers. The knees of one or more of those distinguished gentlemen are smiting together in fear over the matter. Let them stand up and then we can tell who they are.

If, on the contrary, this whole theft is to be covered up, let the people know that, also. They will then hit upon a plan for the investigation of the public affairs that will prove eminently successful.

"BETTER TO DO RIGHT THAN VOTE WRONG."

The central organ of the Temperance men, the *Vindicator*, of Harrisburg, seems determined that its party shall not be sold out this time. It says:

But we are told that we shall fail to elect our candidates. Well; suppose we do; what then? Why you gain nothing and throw away your vote. Let us see about that. Do we gain nothing? We think it is something to *be* right and *do* right, and also something to not do wrong, as they do who vote for the candidates of the License Party. Do we throw away our votes? Indeed! Well, it is better to do that, than to vote wrong.

The following paragraph appears in the address of the State Campaign Committee just issued:

And, now, dear reader, a word in conclusion. The absence of any important national issue makes this the opportune moment to attend to those of a *social* character. As must always be the case in a Republican form of government, social issues must thus bide their time. When the slavery issue was forced upon us by the repeal of the Missouri compromise in 1854, temperence men, then strong and hopeful of early success, at once fell into line, and stood squarely on national issues from thence forward, until the questions resulting therefrom were irrevocably settled by constitutional amendments. This done, they now feel free to recur again to the temperance reform.

THE *Temperance Vindicator*, of Harrisburg, is after the five dissatisfied members of the State Central Committee—COOMBE, COATES, JONES, BARDSLEE and MASON—who met in secret conclave in Philadelphia recently, and *refused to admit reporters even*—and resolved on something. It is hinted that these worthies are endeavoring to induce the Temperance candidates, Messrs. SPANGLER and WHEELER to withdraw.

THE FIGHT OPENED.

In Allegheny county the contest between the two parties is fully opened. The State and county tickets of both parties are in the field, and it devolves upon the people to choose between the two. We trust that there is not a Democrat in the county who will fail to go to the polls on the day of the October election and exercise his right of self government.

To increase our vote here will be far-reaching in its results, and help to relieve our State from its ten years of Radical thralldom. It is a grand privilege to fight against the wrong, although we are defeated time and again.

Each renewed shock will only strengthen our sinews, and make us more able to overcome the enemy, while he, amid his riotings will grow weaker. Pluck and perseverance and a determination to see the right triumphant will win in the end. To say that we are weak and unable to cope with our enemy, will keep us under his heel for all time to come. No man is worthy of freedom who will not strike the decisive blow to gain it.

Let it be impressed upon every man's mind, that a vote cast for the Democratic ticket is a rebuke of the monstrous corruptions of the times.

That a vote cast for the Democratic ticket is a rebuke of the wholesale robbery of the Treasury at Harrisburg by prominent Radical officials.

That a vote cast for the Democratic ticket is a rebuke of the wrongful conversion of the State securities by the Radical State officials.

That a vote cast for the Democratic ticket is a rebuke of the Radical Internal Revenue Collectors who have stolen twenty million dollars of the people's money—not one of whom has been prosecuted.

That a vote cast for the Democratic ticket is a rebuke of a corrupt Congress that has stolen the public domain from the people.

That a vote cast for the Democratic ticket is a rebuke of that nepotism that gives the public patronage to the President's family, as long as one is found to be put into office.

That a vote for the Democratic ticket is a rebuke of the Radical Congress that each year piles the taxes higher upon overburdened people.

That a vote for the Democratic ticket is a rebuke of bribery in which the Chief Magistrate gives the highest offices in the land to those who make him the largest presents.

That a vote for the Democratic ticket is a rebuke of a debauched Congress that has created the President a Military Dictator, and placed the rights and liberties of the people in his hands.

That a vote for the Democratic ticket is a rebuke of the grasping monopolies that have been created by a subsidized National Legislature.

That a vote for the Democratic ticket is a rebuke of the infamous bayonet election law, the and still more infamous Ku Klux bill.

That a vote for the Democratic ticket is a rebuke of the wholesale corruption that characterizes the carpet-bag rule of the South.

That a vote for the Democratic ticket is a rebuke of President GRANT for using the army at New Orleans to elect his relations to office and secure his own re-election.

That a vote cast for the Democratic ticket is a rebuke to Radical extravagance everywhere.

Let them remember all this and then remember that every vote for the Radical ticket is an endorsement of all those wrongs and abuses, and a thousand more.

NICHOLSON OF THE STATE TREASURY INTERVIEWED.

The editor of the Philadelphia Sunday *Times* interviewed old man NICHOLSON, Chief Clerk of the State Treasurer, as follows:

He does not look like a good subject for an interview. He is a regular old fogy, and won't learn that things have changed since he was a boy, nearly a century ago. His words are few and carefully ordered, and the modern term of "irregularities" in finance he either can't or won't comprehend. He insists that theft and fraud and swindling are good enough terms to express his views, and he sticks to them. I modestly ventured a few interrogatories, with the following result:

Reporter—I learn that there is some irregularity about the accounts of Mr. Evans, Special State Agent. Is it so?

Nicholson—No irregularity whatever. The account is all straight, but he has stolen about $300,000 from the State Treasury.

Reporter—Does not Mr. Evans make an explanation that relieves him of a deliberate intention to defraud?

Nicholson—Yes, he adds lying to thieving, and calls that a defense.

Reporter—Cannot the matter be properly adjusted and settled?

Nicholson—Yes, it can be settled either in this office or in the penitentiary. Both are State accounting institutions.

Reporter—Can you give me any additional information on the subject?

Nicholson—No, and I would thank you to go about your business.

I inferred from Mr. Nicholson's last remark that he was not particularly desirous to discuss the subject any farther, and I acted upon the hint, and departed. From the best information I can gather, I believe that the whole affair is inextricably mixed. McClure blames Geary; Geary blames Mackey; Mackey blames Brewster; Brewster blames Hartranft; Hartranft blames Jordan; Jordan blames Russell; Russell blames Smull, and Smull blames the dog, and the proper accountability cannot be determined. The more I have investigated it, the more of an abyss it seems to open, and all I can now state with positive, mathematical certainty is, that some $300,000 is scattered around somewhere; that I have not got any part of it, and—that's what's the matter, for you know how it is yourself.

THE COLORED POPULATION.

About one year ago to-day we used every possible effort to learn from the Marshal of this district, the probable colored population of Allegheny county. We could not obtain any information, however. It was considered among the impossibilities to obtain it.

Then when the registration of voters was made we tried in every way to find out the number of negroes registered. Here again we failed to get the desired information. We were told generally, however, that the number registered in the Twenty-Second Congressional District would be from nineteen to twenty-three hundred. In almost every ward in the city large number or negroes were registered and voted, so that the total negro vote in Pittsburgh probably reached nineteen hundred.

It now begins to come out that they were mostly repeaters. By the completed census returns we find that the *entire* negro population of Allegheny county is 4,459. Taking the average of one voter to six of population, this would give 744 negro voters in all of Allegheny county. It would but be a fair estimate to say that two hundred and forty-four of these reside and vote north of the Allegheny river. This would give barely five hundred colored voters in the Twenty-Second District, and yet they cast four times that number of votes for the Radical ticket.

When we were refused all information last year with regard to the negro population, and the number of pretended negro registrations being made, we said that it simply meant repeating. We submit the census in proof of our prediction. By no other sort of possibility could there be nineteen hundred negro votes cast in that part of Allegheny embraced within the Twenty-Second District.

When the campaign was going on last year, all the candidates on the Radical ticket—all the managers of the party—all the "leading colored citizens" claimed that the colored vote would reach nineteen hundred in Pittsburgh. About nineteen hundred negroes did vote in Pittsburgh at the last election. According to the census this was one negro vote for less than two population; whereas, six is the average.

The fact that all information was denied us by those in authority, one year ago, taken in connection with the actual results of the census, shows that it was a wholesale game of repeating by running up the negro registry to more than two thousand in a county that only had a little over four thousand negro population, including men, women, piccaninnies, quadroons and octoroons. The undistinguishable colored brother walked from poll to poll, voting as CUFF GREEN, POMPEY SNOW, the HON. JAMES CROW, or whatever name he was registered as, in a given ward.

We are not "crying for spilt milk," but having at last got the long coveted information, we will try and prevent colored repeating at the the next election. It is a species of fraud that is too highly colored to meet with countenance from any men or set of men. From time to time we shall have a reflection to submit upon this subject, and in the meantime, we suggest to the board of registration that there is a legal process whereby they can be compelled to give an explanation of the rather astounding negro registration of a year ago. It will come in better grace from the board to make it voluntarily.

THE EPIDEMIC OF DISASTER.

The perils of travel by land and sea have become intensified to an extraordinary degree. Every day some new horror startles the public, conveying death and desolation into hundreds of homes. From the North and the South, and the East, and the West, comes the sickening story with the regularity of the click of the electric battery.

The hundred stark corpses of the Westfield are almost forgotten amid the accumulating horrors of river, and rail, and ocean. Public indignation and private maledictions, nearly cease against the niggardly managers of a ferry line, who to save a few paltry dollars, would send a hundred human beings into the jaws of a horrible death, by means of a rotten boiler and an incompetent engineer, when each day some equally criminal act sends a new lot of victims to untimely graves.

Two terrible disasters reached the public simultaneously from two opposite points. Near the city of Mobile a defective boiler exploded, and nearly a hundred people met death. Near the city of Boston a reckless engineer drove his engine into another train and more than a score of crushed victims attest the fatal skill of the murderer.

One day it is a boiler explosion—the next a passenger train is wrecked and crushed—and thus the criminal neglect alternates, but always with some notable result. To denounce the criminal carelessnes bet rayed by transportation corporations, their managers and employes, and demand justice upon them, is without the slightest effect. Justice is deaf as well as blind to the crushed and bleeding victims of the railroad and steamboat horrors.

If the managers of lines of transportation by land and water still refuse to heed the voice of the public, the public voice should make itself heard in some way. There is certainly some means by which an end can be put to this criminal carelessness.

WANT A SHARE.

We find the following in the organ of the Ring:

PITTSBURG, August 29, 1871.

To the Republican candidates now up for city Offices, to be Voted for at the Primary Elections to be held next Saturday:

GENTLEMEN—A number of colored voters have proposed the following interrogations to you requesting prompt answers:

1st—Should you be nominated and elected, will you make color of applicants a bar to appointments to positions in your gifts.

2d—Are you in favor of giving a proper share of the places which will be under your control to colored applicants?

Respectfully yours,
MANY COLORED VOTERS.

The 744 colored voters among the colored population are certainly entitled to several watchmen and members of the day police. We venture the assertion they will be disappointed.

THE POST is exceedingly lame when it intimates that Republican newspapers are trying to cover up the Evans defalcation.—*Dispatch.*

In answer to the above we submit the following:

"The best and most efficacious answer to the *unfounded, unjust and criminal* allegations are that George O. Evans is even now at Harrisburg trying to settle all claims the State may have against him."—*Phila. Inquirer.*

"A tempest in a teapot."—*Geary's State Journal.*

"The supposed defalcation of Evans is no defalcation at all."—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

Here we have representatives of Radicalism in the east, the center, and in the west declaring that the charges are "unfounded and unjust," "a tempest in a tea-pot" and "no defalcation at all"—and while we have not the space to quote from their many country papers, we submit if our charges are lame. It is true that the notorious GEORGE BERGNER, of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* admitted that "the disgraceful fact, that every one against whom either proof or suspicion is strong, are Republicans, humiliates us." But the Pittsburgh *Gazette* says:

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* is particularly savage on George O. Evans, the alleged defaulter. Its bitterness leads the uninitiated to think that some old score is being paid to the agent who now rests under a thin cloud, by the irate editor of that journal.

No sir. The Radical papers, with few exceptions, are endeavoring to shield the thieves and no one knows this better than the writer in the *Dispatch.*

THE Cincinnati *Commercial*, Radical, tells of the strong and undivided harmony in the ranks of the Republican party we have heard so much of late, in the following words:

There is a row in the Republican party in California. The President's brother-in law there is unable to settle it. There is another row among the Republicans of Wisconsin. The Federal office holders there are accused of being disturbers of the peace. The row in Alabama between the Federal office-holders and the rest of the party is in full blast. The situation in Louisiana is certainly not happy. The presence of United States bayonets at a Republican convention does not look healthy. There is a profound feud in Pennsylvania, and Cameron is as helpless as Borie. There is a disturbance in Massachusetts. Missouri and New York have been thrown away. Half a dozen Southern States are thoroughly in the power of the Democracy. And still feeble minded persons are telling us that the Republican party has no alternative but to run the Grant family for all the offices now in their possession.

THE following which we find in the St. Louis *Republican*, we refer to R. H. KERR, Esq., of McClure township. "BENTON," by which title the 'squire is universally known, from his intimate personal relations with Missouri's greatest Senator, 'Old Bullion,' can, we know, give many reminiscences that would prove most interesting to the friends of one of the greatest statesmen the world ever produced:

TO THE FRIENDS OF THOMAS H. BENTON.

Referring to my purpose to write the life of Thomas H. Benton, and to compile all his speeches and public papers, I herewith ask his friends and such others as can supply any information, to give me such aid as they can, by furnishing speeches, letters and other papers, anecdotes, etc., of the late Senator, which may be calculated to make his history complete, and render his characteristics more correctly.

I hope all Missourians will take pride in aiding to place their great statesman correctly in history, and therefore communicate to me all the facts and papers in the possession of any man or woman.

Respectfully, L. U. REAVIS.
St. Louis, Mo., August 25, 1871.

THREE of GRANT'S horses strayed abroad in Washington, and were put in the pound. The groom of the imperial stud tried to induce the pound master to deliver up the animals on the dead head principle, but that officer was inexorable, and the Administration was mulcted six dollars. GRANT has strayed a good deal more than his horses, and if the precedent is a good one, the owner ought to be impounded and fined as well as his horses.

THE following is attributed to one of the prominent Radical candidates for Mayor, Dr. GROSS.

"I intend to speak plain English to you. I would like to have you listen to me calmly. I do not come here to stun you with any oratorial eloquence. I want to enlighten you, and it will not take much of an orator to do that."

THE "knowing ones," who lost their money on Longfellow, at Saratoga, seem to have come to the conclusion that their favorite was tampered with before the race. Rather than confess their own judgment to be at fault, horsemen will put down the whole race of jockeys and ostlers as scoundrels. This is in the nature of horsemen, and it is human nature.

THE President appears to be determined that not a single one of his relatives shal be unprovided with office. It was thought all had been accommodated; but it appears that another has turned up in the form of a New York letter carrier, he being the brother-in-law of the President's second cousin. The list now amounts to forty four.

COL. LEW CAMPBELL, M. C. 3d Ohio District, invites Senator SHERMAN to a into discussion before the people. Mr. SHERMAN declines to meet his adversary, because he is at the beck of his State Committee. Mr. CAMPBELL by no means relishes the Senator's reply, and intimates that in some of his speeches SHERMAN indulged in certain extravagances which were false. CAMPBELL says:

I forbear to comment on what would seem a transfer of the independence of the Senator and the citizens during a canvass involving your re-election to the control of Mr. R. D. Harrison, Chairman of the Republican Committee, whose strategic plans will doubtless be such as to provide for a continuance of that unmanly system of warfare that attacks political opponents from a masked battery instead of meeting them bravely in the open field before the people. Should you at any time during the canvass be released from the acknowledged custody of Mr. Harrison and desire to indulge in the luxury of the tendered joint discussions you will please have the kindness to inform me.

Very truly yours, &c.,
LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Such unfairness as Senator SHERMAN'S and such untruthfulness as DELANO'S seem better to suit the Radical market of Ohio than plain and fair words on each side, and before both parties.

THE MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRACY.

Address of the State Central Committee.

To the Democrats of Massachusetts:

Your State Central Committee wish to urge upon you the importance, nay, the absolute necessity, that an earnest effort should be made to thoroughly organize for the coming election in November. The Committee will do all in their power to aid and assist, but their efforts will be of little value without the hearty and earnest co-operation of your several county, city and town organizations. At least one hundred thousand voters do not ordinarily exercise the right, or to speak more correctly, they neglect the duty imposed on every good citizen to take part in elections. Doubtless most of those who do not vote are Democrats. By a careful organization and proper exertions a large part of this number can be brought to the polls next November, and if such a result is accomplished the first move is made, which, if energetically followed up, will soon put Massachusetts among the Democratic States. As the first step in this direction your committee most earnestly urge upon every city and town to see to it that a full delegation of tried men is sent to the State convention, to the end that that body may speak for the commonwealth with its due weight and power. For years there never has been more both to encourage and demand the earnest efforts of all who love their country and its liberties. The party who now govern are holden together by no bond but the love of power and the spoils of office, and to keep them they are willing to turn our government into a despotism and put the rights and liberties of the whole people at the mere will and caprice of a single man. For the last ten years the great duty of Democrats has been to defend—to save as much as they might both of the spirit and form of our old government—and to their efforts, unquestionably, it it is due that so much has been saved; that the Constitution, the very ark of our liberties under the laws, has not been utterly subverted and destroyed. But now most of the questions growing out of the war have been settled—taken from the field of politics and become matters of history. Let us fully acquiesce, accepting the settlement as final. Democrats are no longer called upon to act on the defensive only. We are again, as of old, the party of progress and advance. We are called upon to make no new departure; on the contrary, only to resume our old position—to apply the lasting principles which have always been our guiding pole star to the new exigencies and circumstances now pressing upon us. And in these new exigencies and circumstances of our position there is enough to call for the most determined and devoted efforts of every true Democrat and lover of his country. The most infamous act of the present Congress, the bayonet law, which should be called "an act to destroy our civil liberties and establish a despotism," instead of "an act to enforce a constitutional amendment," is to be resisted by all legal and constitutional means, until it is stricken from the statute-book it disgraces. The burdens imposed on labor and production, indeed on the whole people, to enrich the few by means of an infamously unequal and unjust tariff on imports, are in the same manner to be removed. The present system of internal taxation and its army of tax assessors and collectors, more fatal to the industry and prosperity of the people than the locusts of Egypt, is to be ended and a scheme of taxation put in its place the least possibly burdensome to the business of the country. A stable financial system is to be adopted, a return to a specie currency to be brought about, so that the labor and commerce of the country may be able to depend on something sure and certain, and not be ruined by constant changes, and the credit of the government so established that no question can ever be raised as to the payment of the public debt. The unjust and unfair advantages given to banking capital at the expense of the taxpayers are no longer to be continued, but all capital, whether invested in banks or other enterprises, is to be treated alike. The burdens imposed on labor are to be removed, and it is to be granted the same rights and privileges given to capital, and, as far as it can be done by laws, the laborer is to be enabled to obtain a fairer division of the joint product of labor and capital than he now has. The scandalous giving away of the public domain, to enrich a few corporate speculators and monopolists, is to be forever ended, and the public lands are to be kept for actual settlers. The present system of special and class legislation is to be changed for one of general laws, which will give to all the same and equal rights. Economy in the administration of the government is to be restored, so as to lessen the burdens of taxation, and a decent regard to honesty required of all public servants, that we may be relieved from the daily scandal of the stealing of thousands upon thousands by officers of the government.

With such results, with others of equal moment to be accomplished, your committee rely on the Democrats of Massachusetts to do their share of the work of redeeming the country, and restoring that party to power which for the greater part of our national existence has so steadily guided it in its career of prosperity and happiness.

For the Democratic State Central Committee.

SAMUEL R. SPINNEY,
Chairman

THE New York Post discusses the meaning of the word "syndicate," and comes to the conclusion that it can "properly only be applied to a body of men having judicial functions. When used in financial affairs it degenerates into slang."

THE REVERE DISASTER.

BOSTON, August 28.—The Coroner's jury met this afternoon to take testimony in reguard to the Revere disaster. It is composed of Dr. Jas. B. Forsyth, Coroner, Jonathan Harrington, Andrew Burham, John H. Proctor, Chas. Bird, Colonel Porter, with Dr. Jacob Mitchell of Chelsea, as clerk. The investigation was held in the town hall at Revere. There was a large attendance of interested citizens, including many railroad people.

The first witness called was John S. Newland, conductor on the Eastern Railroad, who testified that the time of starting for the accommodation train was 7:15 o'clock; was very late last Saturday night, it being 7:45 before starting; proceeded without interruption until arriving at Somerville; started and ran to Saugus branch, where I saw a train coming round the curve; signalled the train, which was seen, and stopped it; afterwards spoke to my engineer, who said we could go along; after a delay of eight minutes at the junction, I ran down to Everett from Chelsea; stopped there one and a half minutes, and ran to Revere. After the passengers had alighted, the word was given "all right;" swung my lantern to start; I cannot say whether the train started or not, some one on the platform said, "here comes the train;" immediately I jumped between the tracks and swung my lantern; not a moment elapsed before

The Crash Came

There was not time to do any more before the collision: to the best of my knowledge it was a quarter to eight o'clock when my train started; I knew that the express train was to follow; at eight o'clock when I started from Chelsea station the express train was not in sight; I had three coaches and baggage car in my train; I had orders to start as soon as possible; the rule is to carry tail lights; they are white in color and attached it burning to the rear of the cars, when I arrived at Revere station; the detention at Saugus branch of eight minutes was occasioned by the half-past six o'clock train. I did not discover the express train till it struck me; I first discovered the express train at Everett; the train approaching at a rapid rate; I could not tell whether the steam was shut off or not; the train appeared to be under full headway; I know the engineer of the express train; his name is Wm. Brown; I did not hear any whistle from his train; could not say whether I could hear or not, I call

Thirty-five Miles an Hour

a rapid rate; should judge it was running at that rate; had the right to the road according to the rules; the use of lanterns on the rear of the train is to notify an approaching train, and the invariable rule is to stop when those signals are seen; it is an understood rule that no train is to be within a half mile of the preceding train; the instructions are printed; it would require ordinarily one and a half or two minutes to pass over the distance of half a mile; I should think it would require a distance of a quarter of a mile to break up a train running at the rate of thirty-five miles per hour. The condition of the weather was overcast but clear; I did see a light half a mile distant that night, the light could be seen a mile in a straight line. I was on the rear end of the car before arriving at Revere the first intimation I had was a man singing out from the platform that the train was coming; did not see the man that attended the switch at the depot; think the man jumped in the middle of the track and showed his light, and this man was at my left hand some seven feet in advance when the train struck.

I was delayed half an hour at the Boston depot, but could not tell the reason; the train when made up is put into the depot; the master and assistants make up the train; some times I start on time; have been on the road twenty-one years, and during that time there have been times when trains

Didn't Start on Time.

the camp-meeting detained the starting time by their being heavy trains; there are a good deal more delays during the last ten days than usual; the delay is more in Boston than in any other place; have never made a complaint about the making up of the train or the time of starting; receive orders in running time from the Superintendent; when behind time start as soon as possible without any signal; the Superintendent has never complained of my starting behind time during the term of twenty-one years.

That night the Master Superintendent told me to get out of the depot as soon as possible; did not receive any caution that night;

Knew that the Express Train Was to Follow.

in ordinary delays the express would not reach my train before arriving at Revere; did not speak to any one as regards the starting of the express train, and had no more than usual anxiety on the night in question; after the collision neither of the engines on my train were disabled to my knowledge; dispatched an engine to East Boston for help; sent a team for Superintendent Prescott and another to Chelsea; have received instructions to send for help, physicians, etc., in case of accident; did not look at my watch from the time of starting until midnight; gave no orders to go faster than the usual rate that night; in case of two trains starting, the rear train is to look out for the train ahead; it is understood that the first train had the right of way, and the

Burden of Responsibility

rested on the train following; trains at Boston in the absence of the Superintendent are started by the Depot Master; left with the understanding that the Superintendent would take care of the train following after me; have made no complaint of being crowded; never saw before that night a Pullman train; my cars have been built several years, after the monitor pattern; did not expect the express train would pass before my arrival at Beverly; did not attempt to switch off; did not consider it would overtake me; if a signal of danger was given by the engineer, I would consider him solely responsible; knew Brown, engineer of the express train; never saw him intoxicated; never heard that he was intemperate; never knew him to use liquor; have not heard of him being under the influence of liquor.

At this point the jury adjourned until to-morrow.

Additional Victims—Total Number o Deaths. 30.

Two of the victims of the railroad disaster, still at Revere, were identified to-day, as J. F. Kelley, of East Boston, and Maurice Connell, of Charlestown. A woman apparently twenty-six years of age remains unknown. Wm. A. Rifle, of Beverly, whose name was given among the killed as W. A. Siele, was a member of the firm of Boyce, Tuck & Co., of No. 43 Milk street, Boston.

The numbes of deaths now is stated at thirty.

Following are additional names of wounded: J. O. Thayer, printer, badly scalded; Louise Hatch, Charlestown, burned, not seriously; J. E. Okey, aged seventy, badly scalded; H. Stalker, of South Salem, arm broken and seriously scalded; Edward Haley, scalded on the head and hands, and crippled in the feet and legs, and F. B. Catton, severely scalded about the face. The body of Miss Foster, of Providence was conveyed to that city to-day.

The funeral of Dr. Garnett takes place to-morrow at noon from Arlington street church.

Suits for damages against the Eastern Railroad Company for injuries received in the collision have already been filed in quite a number of cases.

ANOTHER DISASTER.

MOBILE, Ala., August 28.—The steamer Ocean Wave left this city on Sunday morning with about two hundred persons on board for an excursion to Fish river about twenty miles from the city. On the return trip the boat reached Point Breeze at 5 P.M. and was made fast. The band and part of the passengers went ashore and after the lapse of half an hour the whistle was blown and all returned to the boat.

They had just got on board when the boiler exploded with great force, followed by a rumbling, hissing sound, and fragments of the timbers of the boat and material of the boiler were blown in every direction. The forward part of the cabin was carried away, and the chimney fell upon the after cabin and crushed it. The boat almost immediately sank and her bow is now submerged.

About sixty or seventy persons were killed or injured by the explosion. So far the bodies of nineteen dead, eight of whom were ladies, have been recovered. Twenty-eight wounded persons were brought to this city, and one of them, a girl, has since died.

The scene was appalling and heartrending. Wilder grief was seldom witnessed. Many of the passengers were little children.

The Captain, Wm. Eaton, swam for some time with both legs broken. A boat reached him just too late, and he went down. Two of the pilots were killed. The firemen were all killed, and the engineer and his wife injured severely. It is impossible to correctly estimate the loss of lives. By some it is supposed to be at least thirty or forty. Persons are still buried in the debris of the wreck or at the bottom of the bay. A diver has gone to the scene of the disaster. The accident has cast a gloom over the whole city, and a universal sadness prevails. The streets are crowded with people, and the excitement and feeling is intense.

The Ocean Wave has been for some time considered an unsafe boat and has always been unlucky. The appearance of the boiler indicated that it had yielded through rottenness as it had been torn apart in a long seam. Had it exploded with greater violence the destruction of life would have been more general. The force of the explosion was directed upward and forward.

THE ARCTIC ADVENTURERS.

Return of the United States Supply Ship Congress—Capt. Hall and His Men in Splendid Spirits and Sure of Success—Aurora Borealis—Summer in Greenland.

NEW YORK, August 29.—A special dispatch from St. John, N. F., announces the return there from Greenland of the United States ship Congress, she having made a very short voyage, two thousand five hundred miles of discovery, in latitude seventy, in less than thirteen running days.

The Congress left St. John August 3d, and anchored at Disco on the 10th. On the trip she passed hundreds of immense icebergs, but encountered no pack ice. The season is very open, not unlike May in New York. In the advance trip the daybreak was perpetual. The sun sunk below the horizon but for a short time, and the twilight was sufficient to read by all night. The displays of the aurora borealis were extremely grand, the meteoric lights assuming the shape of magnificent arches, columns, scrolls and spiral stairways. The Polaris, with Captain Hall's party, was found at Disco. The party is in good spirits and hopeful of their enterprise. A regular summer was found in Greenland; flowers were blooming; brooklets were flowing; birds were singing, and the babies were rollicking on the grass. In going to the Big Glacier perspiration rolled off of us like rain drops. A most cheerful reception of our party was accorded by the Danish authorities.

THE POPE AND BISMARCK.

The Holy Father Takes Consolation From Affliction.

NEW YORK, August 29.—Foreign advices report the Pope as having recently spoken as follows, concerning the course of the Prussian Government toward the German Catholics:

I had expected the German Catholics would be treated with greater justice. I do not conceal from you that I hoped so able a diplomatist as Prince Bismarck would not have provoked a discord in the new empire. All the wars that are undertaken against the Church are always converted to her ultimate gain. They have always reinforced her; have made her members more compact, and have fortified them in their faith.

TRAGEDY IN A SLEEPING-CAR.

A Maniac Cuts His Own Throat and Attempts to Kill His Wife with a Razor.

MEMPHIS, August 30.—Monday night shortly after the train for New Orleans on the Mississippi Central had left Jackson, Tennessee, the passengers in the sleeping coach were startled by a female voice crying murder. In a moment all was confusion on board, but the cries were resumed. The passengers rushed to the berth from which the screams issued and found a body covered with blood and by her side her husband in the last agonies of death, slashing about with a razor, with which he had cut his own throat and then attempted to kill his wife, but owing to the loss of blood he was not able to do so. His wife could give no reaton for the deed. She said they were French and resided in New Orleans, and had been spending the summer east and were on their return home. The body of the suicide was interred at Holly Springs.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

Complimentary Reception to the Great Organizer.

NEW YORK, August 30.—A grand reception to Dr. John F. Morse, of California, Special Deputy Grand Sire to the Germanic States, was given to-night at the Academy of Music, by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of New York. Dr. Morse has established Lodges in Stuttgart, Berlin, Dresden, and Zurich. The reception was intended as a welcome back to his native land and to commemorate his achievements in Europe.

THE HUDSON TRUNK MYSTERY.

NEW YORK, August 30.—Another examination was made to-day at the house of Dr. Rosenzweig, and resulted in the discovery of important letters, blank death and still-birth certificates and a long list of prescriptions. A man who gave his name as Foster, and who said he lived in Sixteenth street, Brooklyn, called on Warden Brennan to-day with his servant girl, who had lived with him some months ago. The woman who accompanied him also

Recognised the Body.

The report that the murdered girl was a niece of the Doctor's is not confirmed.

The case of Rosenzweig has aroused a feeling of indignation. The number of

Abortionists in the City

of both sexes is known to be large, one newspaper having business advertisements of no less than twelve of these practitioners. The city press are demanding a general cleaning out of these establishments by the police. It is believed that the indignation of the public will result in securing some action in this direction by the properly constituted authorities.

Rosenzweig told a *Times'* reporter in an interview some time ago that he would attend to an ordinary case for $200, and that he had facilities for furnishing marriage and burial certificates the same as Madame Restell and the others had. This much he said, in the belief that reporter came in good faith to solicit his services; but when he learned that he was only a newspaper man in quest of a full knowledge, he

Raved and Went on Like a Maniac

So that the reporter was in peril of his life.

One very important fact, possibly new to the majority of the public, is brought distinctly out by the interviewer, namely that Rosenzweig and many others like him have means for

Whitewashing Soiled Reputations

committed to their care, as well as a sort of legal blind for committing the remains of their butchered victims to the grave without the intervention of a coroner's jury or a proper certificate of death from natural causes.

The Mystery Unraveled.

NEW YORK, August 30.—The body of the young woman found in a trunk at the Hudson River Railroad Depot on Saturday has been identified as Alice Bowlesby, aged 22, of 42 West street, Patterson, New Jersey. Two days ago Dr. Kinney, of Patterson, called at Bellevue Hospital and said that Miss Bowlesby was missing since the Wednesday previous; that she had a vaccination scar on the left arm below the elbow, a mole on the right side of the neck, and a scar under the right side of the lower jaw, caused by an ulcerated tooth. The body was examined and the marks indicated fomby. The dentist who cared for Miss Bowlesby's teeth also

Identified the Body

from the position of the teeth and work done to them.

Inspector Walling made an investigation and learned that Miss Bowlesby left the house of her aunt in Newark on Wednesday last to visit this city, and return in the evening to Patterson, and has not been seen alive by her friends since. She was

Five Months Advanced in Pregnancy.

which her family knew, but it is not known that they were aware that she intended visiting an abortionist. Her physicians and family desire to keep the previous history of the case from the public, but the Coroner will demand a full exposition.

Jane Johnson, arrested as servant in the family of Dr. Rosenzweig's house says she was a patient and expects soon to be confined to Rosenzweig is becoming alarmed. He is aware of the mass of testimony accumulating and it is thought he may yet give details of the terrible story. It is supposed the fatal assumption was performed on the woman Wednesday and that she died on Friday night of peritonitis.

Another Victim of Abortionists.

Dr. Perry and Madame Van Buskirk, charged with having caused the death of Augusta Emily Pose by performing an abortion upon her, were arrested this afternoon and are held to await the Coroner's inquest. Both deny their guilt.

THE WEATHER.

Canal Break Caused by Heavy Rains.

HUDSON, N. Y., August 30.—A special to the *Evening Register* from Rondout states that the severe rains last night caused several breaks in the Delaware and Hudson Canal at Phillipsport, above Ellensville. Two of the breaks are one hundred feet in width and the other seventy-five.

Troy Tunnel Submerged.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., August 30.—Heavy rains have prevailed in this vicinity for two days. The trains on the Hudson River Railroad are delayed to night in consequence of there being seven feet of water in the Tunnel near Troy caused by a defect in the sewer pipes.

The Storm in Main.

LEWISTON, August 30.—One of the severest storms of the season commenced at five o'clock this evening. Two and a half inches of rain fell in three inches.

A City Submerged—Two Children Drowned.

TROY, N. Y., August 30.—A severe rain storm has raged here for the last twenty-four hours. The city is flooded and the river and streams are much swollen.

John Crowe, aged seventeen, and Maggie McCarty, aged thirteen, while in a small boat gathering driftwood, were carried over the dam and drowned.

East Albany Flooded.

ALBANY, August 30.—Owing to the heavy rains last night and the stoppage of the culverts, Quackending Creek, back of East Albany, is flooded to the height of some fifteen or twenty feet. Many families were obliged to leave their houses, escaping through the second story windows. Several houses were carried away and much damage done.

A QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE.

League for the Peace of Europe.

VIENNA, August 30.—The *Free Press* of this city says that a league, for the preservation of the peace of Europe, has been formed at Gastein, embracing the powers of Austria, Germany, Italy and perhaps Russia.

Another Version of the Peace League.

BERLIN, August 30.—The *Provincial Correspondence* says: No formal treaty has been concluded between Germany and Austria, but they have come to a good understanding as to the maintenance of peace.

The Vienna *Free Press* says: The *entente cordiale* with Germany exists and extends indirectly to Prussia, as being content with the relations of Germany with that power.

POLITICAL.

Gov. Warmouth Takes the Offensive—Application of the Guillotine.

NEW ORLEANS, August 30.—Governor Warmouth yesterday issued an order suspending George Bovee, Secretary of State, and appointing F. J. Herron, formerly United States Marshal, to discharge the duties of the office until the Legislature acts upon the subject of Bovee's offence. Bovee is charged with having promulgated knowingly, wilfully, unlawfully and with the purpose of imposing upon the people of the State as a law, that which he knew has not become a law, a bill passed by the last Legislature, known as the Crescent City Water Works Bill. Bovee, upon refusing to surrender the office, was forcibly ejected by a metropolitan policeman.

Radical Wrangle in New York.

NEW YORK, August 30.—The action of the Union Republican organization, in delaying the call for a State Convention till the last of September, is this morning strongly condemned by the *Tribune*. It says that the reorgaization of the Republican party of the city, was a movement on the part of the federal office holders and aspirants for Government places, to further personal objects and secure the re-election of Senator Roscoe Conkling. The chairman of the State Committee, Mr. Cornell, holds the best Federal office in the city, and has delayed the opening of the canvass to within a few weeks of the election, in order to pack it with nominees and Federal office-holders. Many of the Senate and Assembly nominations will not be made until it is too late to allow a thorough scrutiny of the characters of the nominees, and if in this way bad men are foisted upon the Republican party, their defeat will be due to the conduct of the so-called re-organizers.

Virginia Conservative State Convention—Admission of Colored Delegates—Greatest Harmony and Good Feeling Prevalent.

RICHMOND, August 30.—The Conservative Convention met at noon to-day. Eighty-three counties and cities were represented by over two hundred and fifty delegates, among whom are many of the leading and ablest men in the State. The Convention was temporarily organized by the choice of ex-Governor Robert L. Montague as Chairman *pro tem.* A Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed. A motion to admit the delegates from the colored Conservative Club of Richmond was adopted, and the appearance of the colored delegates on the floor was greeted with prolonged applause. The greatest harmony and good feeling prevails.

A permanent organization was perfected by the election of Thomas A. Bocock as president. In his speech on taking the chair he wished unity of action and the burial of dead issues. A Committee of three from each Congressional District was appointed with Ex-Governor Smith as chairman, to prepare the business to be brought before the Convention. A resolution inviting Gov. Walker to a seat in the Convention was opposed on the ground that it was destined to give the appearance of official influence to the deliberations of the Convention. After some spirited cross-firing the resolution was laid on the table. Ex-Confederate General Jubal Early declined to serve on the committee for the reason that he was not in sympathy with the progressive spirit of the majority. The Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

Congressional Canvass in Illinois—Candidates Thick as Fleas—Next Meeting of the Legislature.

CHICAGO, August 30.—Senator Pierce, of Grundy county, Senator Smith, of Will county, Franklin Corwin and A. B. Moore, of Lasalle county, and Hon. Washington Bushnell, Attorney General of the State, are announced as candidates for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Sixth District of this State, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. B. C. Cook,

Governor Oglesby, Jesse K. Dubois, J. L. Burridge, S. W. Moulton, Senator Boyd and Senator McMillan are announced as Republican candidates for Congressman at large to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of General Logan, elected Senator.

There is a very general wish that Mr. Medill, of the Chicago *Tribune*, should be a candidate, but it is understood that he is indisposed to have his friends make any special effort to secure his nomination. He has gone to Ohio to speak in behalf of the Republican cause in that State.

Hon. Wm. M. Smith, Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives, is in this city to-day. He says that he will be in Chicago on the 15th of November to open the session of the Legislature, an indication that he is of the opinion that the Legislature adjourned to meet here, and not in Springfield, as claimed by Governor Palmer.

Wisconsin Radical State Convention—Washburne Nominated for Governor.

MADISON, August 30.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day. Every district in the state was fully represented. Evans, of Waukesha, was made temporary Chairman and George C. Hasleton, of Grant, President. An informal ballot for Governor gave Washburne 142; Smith 111; scattering 12. The formal ballot nominated—Washburne 156; Smith 108; scattering 2. General Washburne accepted the nomination in an eloquent speech, which was frequently applauded. W. H. Pettit, of Kenosha, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor on the first formal ballot, and all the rest of the present State officers were renominated, mainly by acclamation.

[The platform is made up of the usuall *buncombe* platitudes.—ED.]

The Labor Reformers.

BOSTON Aug. 30.—The Labor Reformers are to hold their State Convention at Framingham, on the first Wednesday in October.

BASE BALL.

Victory of the White Stockings Over the Athletics.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30.—The game between the Chicago White Stockings and the Athletics attracted fully six thousand spectators. Young, of the Olympics of Washington, was umpire. The Athletics were sent to the bat; but made nothing and the White Stockings scored two. Four goose eggs followed for the Athletics, and the Chicago's were treated to five goose eggs in succession. In the sixth inning the Athletics scored three amid applause. The favorites were now leading by one. In the seventh inning the Athletics were whitewashed and the Whites scored one, making a tie. In the eighth inning the Athletics drew a blank and the Whites made one. In the ninth inning the Athletics went out in the one, two three, order. The White Stockings went to the bat, but the crowd had lost all interest in the game, the Chicago's being one ahead. They added two to their score and the game ended just as the rain commenced with the Whites three ahead.

Athletics.....	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—3
Whith Stockings.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	—6

FRANCE.

Compromise on Thiers' Tenure of Office—Gambetta Withdraws His Dissolution Bill.

PARIS, August 30.—The members of the Government have agreed upon a bill for the prolongation of the powers of Thiers which but slightly modifies the decree reported by the committee upon the proposition of Rivet, and which will receive the support of the entire Left in the Assembly.

The Paris *Journal* announces that Gambetta has withdrawn his proposition for the dissolution of the Assembly.

A Witness in Relation to General Prim's Death.

PARIS, August 30.—The Duke de Montpenser, who is in France, offers to testify in relation to the Death of General Prim.

Declines.

LONDON, August 30 Duke D'Aumale is again said to have declined to be a candidate for the Presidency of the French Republic.

Another Instalment of Indemnity.

PARIS, August 30.—The *Bien Publique* announces that the payment of the third instalment of indemnity of a half milliard francs was completed to-day.

Excitement in the Assembly over the Bill Prolonging Thiers' Powers.

VERSAILLES, August 30.—In the Assembly to-day there was a full attendance of Deputies and the galleries were crowded in expectation of decisive action on the prolongation of M. Thiers' powers.

M. Rivert announced that the Special Committee had agreed to receive the amendment passed by M. Dufoure to the decree reported by them on Monday.

It was thereupon announced that the government would accept the decree.

Loud protests were made by the members of the Left.

Numerous amendments, which had been proposed to the measure, were withdrawn.

The excitement in the Chamber during these proceedings was intense.

The Assembly proceeded to discuss that part of the preamble of the decree which declars the Chamber possessed of constituent powers.

An extraordinary and disgraceful tumult began. While Baragnon was speaking Testilen shouted, "you licked the Emperor's boots." A violent scene followed which lasted over ten minutes, and was brought to a close by the President putting on his hat.

Gambetta opposed the assumption of Constituent Powers and declared that he would not accept even a Republic from the present Assembly. He was obliged to bring his speech to an abrupt close from sheer physical exhaustion. The uproar in the Chamber was deafening and several personal collisions occured between the Deputies.

The fore part of the preamble affirming the Constituent Powers of the assembly was brought to a vote, and was adopted by 433 yeas to 227 nays.

The debate will be continued to-morrow.

ITALY.

An Alabama Arbitrator.

FLORENCE, August 30.—Cound Selopis has been appointed by the King as arbitrator in the Alabama claims.

Mob Law in Rome.

LONDON, August 30.—A violent demonstration took place in the streets of Rome on Monday. A drunken crowd led by one Toquetta, a brother of Toquetta who was beheaded, rushed through the streets, shouting against the priests, until it was dispersed by the soldiers. Several shots were exchanged. One person was killed and many wounded.

Garibaldi Convalescent.

LONDON, August 20.—The Turin *Gazette* states that Garibaldi has recovered from an attack of illness, and that repose alone is necessary fo the complete restoration of his health.

ENGLAND.

Napoleon—Another Strike at Newcastle—Forger in Quod—Fatal Fire.

LONDON, August 30.—Napoleon and family visited the steamship Great Eastern yesterday.

The King of Belgium returns home to-morrow.

One hundred and thirty German workmen, who had been imported to supply the places of the recent strikers, struck yesterday at Newcastle-on-Tyne. They paraded the streets. There was no disorder.

Clarke, the American bond forger, has been committed for trial at the next assizes.

A destructive fire occurred in Drury Lane to-day. Several persons perished in the flames.

British Claims Against the United States

LONDON, August 30.—At a public meeting in Southampton, to-day, a resolution approving the selection of Alderman Gurney as British Commissioner, under the treaty of Washington, was adopted It is said that Gurney has received English claims to the amount of £1,400 against the United States.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Confirmatory News of the Great Traveler's Safety

LONDON, August 30.—Dr. Kirk, of Zanzibar, writes that Dr. Livingstone is still in that section of the country. He was then at Tonganyika. The Arabs there count him a resident in that region. No ill feeling is manifested toward him. He is moving slowly, but safely, and will leave no doubts in the geographical problem as to whether Lake Tonganyika is the real head of the Nile, or if it empties by the Congo.

SPREAD OF THE CHOLERA.

Appearance at Hamburg—Virulance of the Disease at Koenigsberg.

LONDON, August 30.—The cholera has made its appearance at Hamburg, where several cases are reported.

Sixteen deaths from the disease have occurred at Altona during the past week.

The cholera continues its ravages at Koenigsberg. There were over one hundred new cases and twenty-nine deaths on the 27th inst., and eighty new cases and fifty deaths on the 28th.

SPAIN.

General Amnesty Proclaimed.

MADRID, August 30.—A decree of amnesty has been promulgated. It applies to all political offences committed in Spain. The preamble recites that the Government is well aware of the powerlessness of its adversaries, and its own ability to repress all revolt.

MEDICAL.

ONE MILLION OF

LIVES SAVED!

It is one of the remarkable facts of this remarkable age, not merely that so many persons are the victims of dyspepsia or indigestion, but its willing victims. Now, we would not be understood to say that any one regards dyspepsia with favor, or feels disposed to rank it among the luxuries of life. Far from it. Those who have experienced its torments would scout such an idea. All dread it, and would gladly dispense with its unpleasant familiarities. Mark Tapley, who was jolly under all the trying circumstances in which he was placed, never had an attack of dyspepsia, or his jollity would have speedily forsaken him. Men and women sometimes suffer its tortures uncomplainingly, but whoever heard of a person who enjoyed them?

Of all the multifarious diseases to which the human system is liable, there is perhaps no one so generally prevalent as dyspepsia. There are diseases more acute and painful, and which more frequently prove fatal; but none, the effects of which are so depressing to the mind and so positively distressing to the body. If there is a wretched being in this world it is

A CONFIRMED DYSPEPTIC.

But it is not our intention to discant on the horrors of Dyspepsia. To describe them truthfully is simply an impossibility, but it is possible to point out a remedy. We have said that dyspepsia is perhaps the most universal of human diseases. This is emphatically the case in the United States. Whether this general prevalence is due to the character of the food, the method of its preparation, or the hasty manner in which it is usually swallowed, is not our province to explain. The great fact with which we are called to deal is this:

DYSPEPSIA PREVAILS

almost universally.

Nearly every other person you meet is a victim, an apparently willing one; for were not this the case, why so many sufferers, when a certain, speedy and safe remedy is within the easy reach of all who desire to avail themselves of it? But the majority will not. Blinded by prejudice, or deterred by some other unexplained influence, they refuse to accept the relief proffered them. They turn a deaf ear to the testimony of the thousands whose sufferings have been alleviated, and with strange infatuation, appear to cling with desperate determination to their ruthless tormentor. But says a dyspeptic: What is this remedy? to which we reply: This great alleviator of human suffering is almost as widely known as the English language. It has allayed the agonies of thousands, and is to-day carrying comfort and encouragement to thousands of others. This acknowledged panacea is none other than

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Would you know more of the merits of this wonderful medicine than can be learned from the experience of others? Try it yourself, and when it has failed to fulfill the assurance of its efficacy given by the proprietor, then abandon faith in it.

LET IT BE REMEMBERED

First of all, that HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is not a rum beverage.

They are not alcoholic in any sense of the term. They are composed wholly of the pure juice or vital principles of roots. This is not a mere assertion. The extracts from which they are compounded are prepared by one of the ablest German chemists. Unlike any other Bitters in the market, they are wholly free from spirituous ingredients. The objections which hold with so much force against preparations of this class, namely—that a desire for intoxicating drinks is stimulated by their use, are not valid in the case of the German Bitters. So far from encouraging or inculcating a taste or desire for beverating beverages, it may be confidently asserted that their tendency is in a diametrically opposite direction. Their effects can be

BENEFICIAL ONLY

In all cases of the biliary system. Hoofland's German Bitters stand without an equal, acting promptly and vigorously upon the Liver; they remove its torpidity and cause healthful secretion of bile—thereby supplying the stomach with the most indispensable elements of sound digestion in proper proportions. They give tone to the stomach—stimulating its functions, and enabling it to perform its duties as nature designed it should do. They impart vigor and strength to the entire system, causing the patient to feel like another being—in fact, giving him a new lease of life.

THEY PURIFY THE BLOOD,

Cleansing the vital fluid of all hurtful impurities and supplanting them with the elements of genuine healthfulness. In a word, there is scarcely a disease to which they cannot be safely and beneficially employed, but in that most generally prevalent distressing and dreaded disease, Dyspepsia,

THEY STAND UNRIVALLED.

Now, there are certain classes of persons to whom extreme Bitters are not only unpalatable, but who find it impossible to take them without positive discomfort. For such

Dr. Hoofland's German Tonic

Has been specially prepared. It is intended for use where a slight alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the well known Tonic properties of the pure German Bitters. This tonic contains all the ingredients of the Bitters, but so flavored as to remove the extreme bitterness. This preparation is not only palatable, but combines, in modified form, all the virtues of the German Bitters. The solid extracts of some of Nature's choicest restoratives are held in solution by a spirituous agent of the purest quality. In cases of languor or excessive debility, where the system appears to have become exhausted of its energies,

HOOFLAND'S TONIC

Acts with almost marvelous effect. It not only stimulates the flagging and wasting energies, but invigorates and permanently strengthens its action upon the Liver and Stomach thoroughly, perhaps less prompt than the Bitters, when the same quantity is taken is none the less certain. Indigestion, Biliousness, Physical or Nervous Prostration, yield readily to its potent influence. It gives the invalid a new and stronger hold upon life, removes the depression of spirits, and inspires cheerfulness. It supplants the pain of disease with the ease and comfort of perfect health. It gives strength to weakness, throws despondency to the winds, and starts the resurgent invalid upon a new and gladsome career. But Dr. Hoofland's benefactions to the human race are not confined to his celebrated

GERMAN BITTERS.

Or his invaluable TONIC. He has prepared another medicine, which is rapidly winning its way to popular favor because of its intrinsic merits. This is

HOOFLAND'S PODOPHYLLIN PILLS,

A perfect substitute for mercury, without any of mercury's evil qualities.

These wonderful Pills, which are intended to act upon the Liver, are mainly composed of Podophyllin, or the

VITAL PRINCIPLE OF THE MANDRAKE ROOT.

Now we desire the readers to distinctly understand that this extract of the Mandrake is many times more powerful than the Mandrake itself. It is the medicinal virtues of this health giving plant in a perfectly pure and highly concentrated form. Hence it is that two of Podophyllin Pills constitute a full dose, while anywhere six to eight or a handful of other preparations of the Mandrake are required. The Podophyllin

ACTS DIRECTLY ON THE LIVER,

Stimulating its function and causing it to make its biliary secretions in regular and proper quantities. The injurious results which invariably follow the use of mercury is entirely avoided by their use. But it is not upon the Liver only that their powers are exerted. The extract of Mandrake contained in them is skillfully combined with four other extracts, one of which acts upon the stomach, one upon the upper bowels, one upon the lower bowels, and one prevents any griping effects, thus producing a pill that influences the entire digestive and alimentary system in an equal and harmonious manner, and its action entirely free from nausea, vomiting or griping pains common to all purgatives.

Possessing these much desirable qualities, the Podophyllin becomes invaluable as a

FAMILY MEDICINE.

No household should be without them. They are perfectly safe, require but two for an ordinary dose, are prompt and efficient in action, and when used in connection with Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, or Tonic, may regarded as certain specifics in all cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, or any of the disorders to which the system is ordinarily subject. The

PODOPHYLLIN PILLS

Act upon the stomach and bowels, carrying off improper obstructions, while the Bitters or Tonic purify the blood, strengthen and invigorate the frame give tone and appetite to the stomach, and thus build up the invalid anew.

Dr. Hoofland, having provided internal remedies for diseases, has given the world one mainly for external application, in the wonderful preparation known as

DR. HOOFLAND'S GREEK OIL.

This Oil is a sovereign remedy for pains and aches of all kinds

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Chilblains, Sprains, Burns, Pain in the Back and Loins, Ringworms, &c., &c., all yield to its external application. The number of cures effected by it is astonishing, and they are increasing every day.

Taken internally, it is a cure for Heart-burn, Kidney Diseases, Sick Headach, Colic, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Pains in the Stomach, Colds, Asthma, &c.

The Greek Oil is composed entirely of healing gums and essential oils. The principal ingredient is an oily substance, procured in the eastern part of Greece Its effects as a destroyer of pain are truly magical. Thousands have been benefitted by its use, and a trial by those who are skeptical will thoroughly convince them of its inestimable value.

These remedies will be sent by express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS

Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

RAILROAD HORROR.

A Coal Miner Cut to Pieces at Mansfield.

Yesterday morning J. B. Dorrington, Esq., Superintendent of this Division of the Pan-handle Railroad, received a telegram from Mansfield, stating that: There was a man killed by some train last night near No. 6 bridge, about half a mile west of here. He is all cut to pieces. Send coroner immediately. He is supposed to be a coal miner who lived at Camp Hill on the Pan-handle Railroad. He had evidently baen run over during the night by one of the trains upon the road, but which one is impossible to determine. The victim was of middle age, dressed in the garb of a coal miner, but there was nothing else about his person which could lead to his identity. He had probably been lying upon the track, for his face bore unmistakable signs of intoxication, while his body though cut through in several places was not marked by bruises of any kind. The body was taken in charge by the railroad company, and notification of the occurrence sent to Coroner West. That *post mortem* functionary had not returned up to two o'clock this morning.

DROWNED.

A Market Street Merchant Meets a Watery Grave while Bathing.

On Saturday evening about eleven o'clock Mr. John Dunlevy one of the proprietors of the bakery of J. B. Conway & Co., on Market street near First avenue, was drowned in the Monongahela river at the foot of Market street, and but a few hundred yards from his office. He had been accustomed to take a bath almost every evening at this point, and on Saturday evening in company with Mr. Wise, a shoe dealer, went there as usual, but while in the water was, it is supposed, seized with cramps and went under before assistance could be rendered. He uttered a cry of help and sank immediately afterwards. As he was in good health and not subject to fits, it is conjectured with considerably probability that he was seized with a sudden attack of cramps. Great efforts were made to obtain the body on Saturday and last evening. Deceased was unmarried, and forty-one years of age. He was the son of Jeremiah Dunlevy Sr., and was widely known and esteemed for his many sterling qualities of head and heart. A reward of fifty dollars has been offered for the recovery of the body.

MURDEROUS AFFRAY.

The Colored Troops Fought Each Other.

About eight o'clock last evening a very determined and bloody cutting affair took place at the corner of Fulton street and Wylie avenue, the parties concerned therein being two of the recently be-balloted Americans of African 'scent. A number of negroes are in the habit of making the locality named their favorite loafing place, and last evening while some dozen or more of these dark clouds were lounging at this corner two of them named George Morris and John Lewis became involved in a quarrel. Words were not convincing enough for the "brudders" and Morris attempted to give the knock down argument to Lewis. The latter was ready to go even further than blows and took from his pocket a razor, the negroes inevitable companion, and commenced slashing at his opponent. Lewis appears to have been a good carver and fully able to use his favorite weapon. With the first thrust he cut Morris across the face, and inflicted a gash which soon reddened with darkey blood, the wounded man's dusky countenance. A second cut made a deep gash upon Morris' chest, and as a result of the third slash his stomach was so badly dissected that it is feared the wound may prove fatal.

Morris was taken charge of by his friends, and medical assistance procured and his wound dressed. Lewis made good his escape and at last accounts had not yet been arrested. The United States authorities have not as yet been called in to apprehend this latest Ku-Klux.

Millions Bear Testimony.

to the wonderful curative effects of the California Herb Bitters.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring-worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell Hazard & Co. New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

The New Steamboat Law.

The following is a few of the articles which will be found in the revised steamboat law:

"Special rules have been adopted for the government of steamers plying on inland waters, in which a requirement is made for a life-saving apparatus, pumps, firehose, etc. A closer inspection of boilers is to be made than heretofore; the crews of vessels are to be disciplined in order to be prepared for disaster, and each man is to be ready to assume a particular post of duty. The new rules also provide that all steamers shall keep a log for the departments of masters and engineers, for recording all events connected with the working of vessels. The engineer is required to keep a record of the condition of the boiler and other machinery always open for inspection. While the steamer is on her way the engineer is required to remain on duty until formally relieved. The engineer, before receiving his license, shall be examined as to his character, habits of life, knowledge of steam machinery, and his experience as an engineer. Such license is to be suspended or revoked on satisfactory proof of negligence, intemperance, or willful violation, and the provisions of this law apply as well to the master, mate and pilot. The Board has also determined the manner in which boiler plates shall be marked or stamped. It has also provided the manner in which iron bulkheads shall be constructed on wooden steamers, one forward and one abaft the engine and boilers, and also a collision bulkhead in the forward part. It has also determined the manner in which refined petroleum may be carried on passenger steamers on routes where they have no other means of transportation. Several other regulations, of less importance, have been made, which, if enforced strictly, are calculated to insure much greater safety in travel by steamers:"

Hale's Temperance Bitters

Are a medicine not a vile beverage.

Rough Skin,

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap* manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co. New York.

Hazard & Caswell's,

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

The Prettiest Woman

In New York society, last winter, was a rough-skinned, freckled faced lady in Dayton, O., but one year ago. She used Hagan's Magnolia Balm upon her face and hands with such persistency, that her complexion became her greatest attraction. It will do the same for any one. It will obliterate sallowness, moth-patches, ring-marks, sunburn, &c., give a marble-like complexion, and perpetuate the bloom of youth for years. What the Magnolia Balm is to the complexion, Lyon's Celebrated Kathairon is to the hair. It not only beautifies the hair, but stimulates its growth, and prevents it from falling out and turning gray. All druggists keep these articles. au19; t4w

1871. PROSPECTUS 1871.

OF THE

CAMPAIGN POST.

The many and vital interests involved in the Pending State Campaign make it more than ordinarily essential to

Circulate Democratic Documents,

And thus present to the minds and judgments of the people the necessity of voting out of power their present

RADICAL OPPRESSORS.

Believing that in no other way can this be done so

CHEAPLY, EXPEDITIOUSLY AND SO EFFECTUALLY,

As by circulating Democratic newspapers we have decided to issue

"A CAMPAIGN POST,"

From the fifteenth of July until the fifteenth of November, or for a period of four months.

OUR TERMS.

For the purpose of increasing the circulation of THE CAMPAIGN POST, we offer it at the following remarkably low rates—which barely cover the cost of white paper:

SINGLE COPIES, - - - 50 CENTS

IN CLUBS OF 5 OR OVER, 40 DO.

THE CAMPAIGN POST will contain forty-eight columns of reading matter in each issue, made up of Editorials, Political, Literary and General News Matter, and the Markets. In fact it will be a

FIRST CLASS FAMILY PAPER,

Worth fully double the subscription price. All the principal elections in the United States will take place before the campaign paper expires.

Remember that these terms apply strictly to the Campaign Paper. All orders should be sent to

JAS. P. BARR & Co., Publishers,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE DEMOCRACY OF LOWER St Clair Township will hold their Primary meeting for election of delegates to the County Convention, which meets on the 26th inst., at the Tavern of George Colbaugh in said Township. DAVID D. BRUCE,
Chairman of County Committee.
August 13, 1871. 1td&Wtd

THE LARGEST STOCK

AND

GREATEST VARIETY IN THE CITY.

Consisting, in part, of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery and Toilet Soaps in endless variety. A large stock of fine Liquors, comprising the celebrated Bell Whiskey, 7 years old; Pure Brandy; Port, Sherry, Madeira, and Blackberry Wines. All the different brands of genuine Scotch and English Ales and Porter. Preparations for the Hair, Teeth, and Complexion. Housekeepers will find the best quality of Baking Soda, Cream Tartar, Washing Soda, Soda Ash, Indigo, Potash, &c., &c. Painters will find a good assortment of everything necessary to the trade—White Lead, (fresh) Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Copal, Coach, White, Damar and Black Varnish, Paint Brushes, &c., &c. Would respectfully invite all whom it may concern to call and examine quality of goods and learn prices. We are satisfied they will not go away dissatisfied.

THE LARGEST STOCK, THE GREATEST VARIETY, AND COMPARATIVELY THE CHEAPEST.

JOS. FLEMING,
86 Market street.
Cor. of the Diamond.

JOB MOSES'

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.

These invaluable Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

They are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

It is the fate of every truly valuable medicine to be COUNTERFEITED. *Job Moses' Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively* COUNTERFEITED. *The genuine have the name of "*JOB MOSES*" on each package. All others are worthless. Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits for the much greater profits.*

N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 88 Cortlandt street, New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents. july17:mw&f.

DOCTOR TAYLOR'S OFFICE,

Corner of Ross st and Fifth ave, (near the Court House,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Taylor continues his treatment of all Chronic Diseases with the greatest success.

Diseases of the Lungs and Air Passages, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervousness, and all disease peculiar to Females permanently cured.

Having had an experience in the successful treatment of thousands of cases, he warrants a cure.

He rejects all agents that produce disease, such as Calomel, Arsenic, Lead, Antimonia, and substitutes. Nature's medicine, the extracts of medicinal plants

Those failing to get relief are invited to call. All consultations free. jy29:1yw

APPLICATION FOR BANK CHARTER.—Public notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this Commonwealth for a charter of incorporation by the association now known as the Arsenal Bank. The proposed name and style thereof is the same as herein stated; the amount of capital to be fixed at $50,000, with the privilege of increasing to $200,000, and the location to be in the Seventeenth ward, city of Pittsburgh. The bank to have the right to deal in, and to buy and sell notes, bonds and mortgages, and all other securities and stocks, and to loan money thereon. jy15:6mW

STATIONERY.

At MYERS, SCHOYER & CO'S,
143 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A SAFE

AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

To a limited amount, upon a railroad which is well located for business, and which has been already largely constructed with the funds of its Stockholders, cannot be otherwise than safe. This security is increased if the Constructing Company is composed of men of high character, and of ample means for successfully carrying through the work they undertake. The

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE & TEXAS

RAILROAD COMPANY

Offer for sale a bond which combines these advantages to an unusual degree. The route lies between Mobile, Alabama, and Houston, Texas—passing through New Orleans, the New York of the South. Of the whole line of 473 miles, about two-thirds are already built, and the Stockholders have expended nearly TEN MILLION DOLLARS in the work. The bonds now offered are secured by a mortgage upon all that part of the line west of New Orleans, which has an enormous traffic assured to it from the start, this being the only rail connection by which the cotton, corn, cattle and other productions of Texas can reach New Orleans.

So important is this coal considered to Louisiana, that the State has made very liberal grants in aid of the enterprise, by direct donations, y endorsement of second mortgage bonds, and by subscriptions to the stock of the Company, amounting in all to over eight million dollars.

The First Mortgage

Eight Per Cent Bon

Now offered, are limited in amount to $12,500 per mile, and are for $1,000 or £200 each, interest payable January and July, at the rate of 8 per cent. Currency or 7 per cent. Gold, at the option of the holder. Bonds registered if desired.

Among the leading Stockholders of the Company are Hon. E. D. Morgan, Ex-Governor and Ex. U. S. Senator; Hon. John A. Griswold, Ex-Lieutenant Governor, Troy, N. Y.; Hon. Oakes Ames, M. C., Massachusetts; Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., L. Von Hoffman & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Harreson Durkee, and others, of New York; Benj. E. Bates, President Bank of Commerce, Franklin Havens, President Merchants' Bank, Boston, and others, also well known.

The above statement of facts proves the SAFETY of these Bonds. The PROFIT is equally manifest upon examination. They are sold for the present at 90, and accrued interest from July 1st. At this price they afford a certain income for forty-five years, of nearly nine per cent. upon their cost. One thousand dollars invested in these eight per cent. bonds will give the purchaser *more than 77 per cent.* greater annual interest than the same amount invested in the new Government Five Per Cents., while holders of Government Sixes will find a decided profit in selling them at present high prices, and re-investing in the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Bonds.

Subscriptions will be received in Pittsburgh by

Messrs. S. McCLEAN & CO.

Information concerning the Company and the Road, and pamphlets containing map and full details of the enterprise, can be obtained of the undersigned or any of the Company's Advertised Agents.

W. B. SHATTUCK
BANKER, AND
Financial Agent. N. O., M. & T. R. R. Co.,
No. 23 NASSAU STREET, New York.
aug13:1md&W

THE ANDERSON SASH BALANCE,

Supercedes Weights and Boxes.

IS A PERFECTLY EVEN BALANCE AT ALL POINTS, IS NEAT, SIMPLE, DURABLE AND CHEAP. CAN BE PLACED IN ANY WINDOW AT ANY TIME. IS NOISELESS AND OBEYS THE SLIGHTEST TOUCH. IS EASILY APPLIED AND WILL NOT GET OUT OF ORDER. In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.

Anderson Balance Man'fg. Co.,
Twenty-Ninth and Railroad Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Can be seen at No. 70 Smithfield street.

DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,

Near the Soldier's Monument,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Spring and Plain Wagons, Carts, and Wheelbarrows of all kinds constantly on hand and made to order. Our

Patent Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon,

We warrant to be the strongest and lightest wagon in use. Dealers and contractors supplied at low prices.

C. COLEMAN & SON.

au23:d&1am W

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

DISEASES OF THE SCALP

Produce Gray Hair and Baldness.

THE USE OF

HALL'S VEGETABLE

SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Will restore to its natural color and promote its growth.

Our Treatise on the Hair sent free by mail.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors. For sale by all druggists.

B. L. Fahnestock & Co.,

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

1mar27:eod:eow:w6mos Pittsburgh, Pa

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. REEVES,
au26:1y W 78 Nassau street, New York.

WANTED.—AGENTS, $20 PER DAY to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the UNDERFEED, makes the "LOCK STITCH" (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:1lw-E.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROches for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Rushton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. no16:d&w.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continus to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A NEW

COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE.

Opportunity for Profitable Investment Within Reach of Every One.

Pittsburgh Opens Trade with Japan nd China through an Incorporated Company, HAVING ITS OWN BRANCH HOUSE in Hiogo, Japan, through which it

NOW IMPORTS TEAS,

And is Preparing to Export Pittsburgh Manufactures to pay for them.

An old Pittsburgher, who has lived nine years in Japan buys the Teas for this Company exclusively, from first hands, which enables this Pittsburgh Company, (the only Genuine Tea COMPANY in the United States) to furnish its patrons with the CHEAPEST, PUREST AND FRESHEST TEAS at all times.

This Company has an Authorized Capital of $200,000, and to meet the wants of its growing business

To Become Stockholders and Customers,

Invites Tea Importers, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Manufacturers who may wish a new market for their goods; Merchants who may wish to handle Chinese and Japanese silks, Fans, Flowers, and Curios of all kinds; Housekeepers, and all persons who want a profitable and safe investment of small or large sums, as well as all persons who believe in encouraging home enterprise, and in enlarging markets for Pittsburgh manufactures, and finally

All Who Drink Tea,

Invest in this Company. Give it the trade you must give some one and by MERELY AN ACT OF PREFERANCE, earn large and sure dividends on your investment and get a cheaper, purer and fresher "Necessary of Life" than you do now.

10,000

STOCKHOLDERS WANTED,

BY THE

Fusi Yama Tea Importing Co.,

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Authorized Capital $200,000
Shares $10 00 Each.

DIRECTORS:

C. C. HUSSEY, of Hussey, Wells & Co.
J. S. BLACK, President.
W. A. ADAIR, Secretary.
WM. KYLE.
A. H. PATTERSON, Cashier Duquesne Bank.
Gen. C. L. FITZHUGH, of Shoemberger & Co.
Foreign Manager—H. I. ADAIR, Hiogo, Japan.

☞ Copies of the Charter and By-Laws and further information furnished at the Office of the Company, 140 SMITHFIELD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., where Subscription Books are now open.

ROSADALIS

OSADALIS

THE INGREDIENTS THAT COMPOSE ROSADALIS are published on every package, therefore it is *not* a secret preparation, consequently

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT

It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all diseases of the Blood.

ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS have used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

DR. T. C. PUCH, of Baltimore
DR. T. J. EDWIN, "
DR. R. W. CARR, "
DR. F. O. DANNELLY, "
DR. J. S. SPARKS, of Nicholasville, Ky.
DR. J. L. McCARTHA, Columbia, S. C.
DR. A. B. NOBLES, Edgecomb, N. C.

USED AND INDORSED BY

J. B. FRENCH & SONS, Fall River, Mass.
F. W. SMITH, Jackson, Mich.
A. F. WHEELER, Luna, Ohio.
B. HALL, Lima, Ohio.
CRAVEN & CO., Cordonsville, Va.
SAM'L. G. McFADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the Medical Profession we guarantee a Fluid Extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists, price $1.50 per bottle. Address

DR. CLEMENTS & CO.
Manufacturing Chemists,
BALTIMORE, MD.

THE BEST AND CHOICEST

Smoking Tobacco

IS MANUFACTURED AT

FACTORY NO. 1

3d District of Maryland.

☞ SEE THAT EVERY PACKAGE YOU BUY BEARS THE INSCRIPTION.

A CARD

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Ross street, Pittsburgh, July 6th 1871.—This is to certify that I suffered terribly from Headache, Dyspepsia, pains in the stomach, palpitation of the heart, nervous and weakly spells, for more than five years. I had taken so much medicine from different physicians, with no benefit, that I had given up all hopes of ever recovering. I called on a lady friend, and, suffering excruciating pains at the time; she persuaded me to take a dose of her medicine, which I did and to my astonishment I found immediate relief from it. This medicine she had from Dr. GRIFFITH, 145 Fifth avenue opposite Court House, known as Vegetable Relief. I procured a bottle at once, price $1 50, by express $2 00. I followed the directions, and thanks to God and the Doctor, I can now eat free from pains, and I am getting hearty as ever. I can confidently recommend this to all similarly afflicted, as I consider it to be the means of saving my life.

[Signed] CATHERINE DAVIS.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Letters of Administration have been this day granted to A. P. Lewis, Executor of the last will and testament of Margaret Lewis, late of North Fayette township, deceased; and all persons indebted to said decedent will please make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said decedent will please present them, properly authenticated, for settlement to A. P. LEWIS.
July 19, 1871. jy22:6tW

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages, of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealers at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded to prize clubs. Specimen copy free Address S. S. WOOD, Newburg, New York. c15:1t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

7-30 GOLD LOAN

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD,

Rapid Progress of the Work.

The building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, (begun July last,) is being pushed westward with great energy from both extremities of the line. Several thousand men are employed in Minnesota and on the Pacific coast. The grader nearly completed 206 miles westward from Lake Superior; trains are running over 130 miles of finished road, and track-laying is rapidly progressing toward the eastern border of Dakota. Including its purchase of the St. Paul & Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Company now has 413 miles of completed road, and by September next this will be increased to at least 560.

A GOOD INVESTMENT. Jay Cooke & Co. are now selling, and unhesitatingly recommend, as a Profitable and perfectly Safe investment, the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have 30 years to run, bear Seven and Three-Tenth per cent. gold interest, (more than 8 per cent. currency) and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also, as soon as the road is completed; on

23,000 ACRES OF LAND to every mile of track, or 500 Acres for each $1,000 Bond. They are exempt from U. S. Tax; Principal and Interest are Payable in Gold; Denominations: Coupons, $100 to $1,000; Registered, $100 to $50,000.

LANDS FOR BONDS. Northern Pacific 7-30s are at all times receivable at TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's Lands at their lowest cash price. This renders them practically INTEREST BEARING LAND WARRANTS.

SINKING FUND. The proceeds of all sales of Lands are required to be devoted to the re-purchase and cancellation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the Company's bonds before it falls due. With their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment, accessible to the people, which is more PROFITABLE OR SAFE.

EXCHANGING U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES. The success of the New Government 5 per cent. Loan will compel the early surrender of United States 6 per cents. Many holders of Five-Twenties are now exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties, thus realizing a handsome profit, and greatly increasing their yearly income.

OTHER SECURITIES. All marketable Stocks and Bonds will be received at the highest current price in exchange for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties. Express charges on Money or Bonds received, and on Seven-Thirties sent in return, will be paid by the Financial Agents. Full information, maps, pamphlets, etc., can be obtained on application to any agency, or from the undersigned.

FOR SALE BY

JAY COOKE & CO.

Philadelphia, New York, Washington.

Financial Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co

Also, by the following named Banks and Bankers of Pittsburgh, viz:

Masonic Bank,
Western Savings Bank,
Peoples Savings Bank,
S. Holmes & Sons,
Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,
James T. Brady & Co.
Hart, Caughey & Co.

The following well-known citizens are largely interested in the stock and bonds of this road, and are confidently referred to for its successful prosecution:

Wm. M. Lyon,	Wm. Thaw,
Charles J. Clarke,	Wm. Phillips,
Lloyd & Black,	Dilworth & Porter,
Wm. M'Knight,	George W. Cass,
John Watt,	J. N. M'Culloch,
J. R. & M. B. Moorhead,	R. B. Carnahan,
Springer Harbaugh,	Thos. A. Scott,
J. Edgar Thompson,	F. R. Brunot,

And many others.

J. K. MOORHEAD,

General Agent for Pittsburgh District.

June 1, 1871. jun1:TU-TH&S:3md&eow.W3m

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

For all the Purposes of a Family Physic.

CURING

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and Purifying the Blood.

Are the most congenial purgative yet perfected. Their effects abundantly show how much they excel all other pills. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. They purge out the foul humors of the blood; they stimulate the sluggish or disordered organ into action, and they impart health and tone to the whole system. They cure not only the every day complaints of every body, but formidable and dangerous diseases. Most eminent clergymen, most skilful physicians and our best citizens send certificates of cures performed and of the great benefits they have derived from these Pills. They are the safest and best physic for children, because mild as well as effectual. Being sugar coated, they are easy to take, and being purely vegetable, they are entirely harmless.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

PITTSBURGH,

Wholesale Agents.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all general diseases, and the resultent effects of ineficient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, indulgences, excesses, etc., etc., in married or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 256 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps.

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD,

Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents. Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 256 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar31:lydaw.

PITTSBURGH

HOMEOPATHIC

Medical Institute,

No. 264 Penn Street.

Dr. Augustus Sloe continues to treat all private diseases with great success at the Institute, which is now open for the reception and accommodation of patients coming from a distance to procure treatment or medical advice.

A successful practice of 18 years is sufficient guarantee for the future. Spermatorrhœa or Nervous Debility permanently cured. Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury eradicated.

The doctor gives particular attention to female complaints; all irregularities speedily corrected. Send for the Doctor's medical pamphlet, a treatise in plain language on venerial diseases, sent by mail for two stamps. All medicines are prepared in the laboratory under the Doctor's own supervision.

Office hours from 9 A. M., to 8 P. M., Sunday excepted. au g.12:d&w:1y.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

NOTICE—AN APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for a charter for the South Side Savings Bank, East Birmingham. Capital, $200,000; with the privilege of extending to $500,000. jun24:6maw

MEDICAL.

Health! Beauty!

Strong and Pure Rich Blood--Increase of Flesh and Weight Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion Secured to All.

RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES.

SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE THAT

Every day an Increase in Flesh and Strength is Seen and Felt.

Scrofula, Consumption, Syphilis in its many forms, Glandulary Disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodules in the Glands, and other parts of the system; Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears; Eruptive Diseases of the Eyes, Nose, Mouth, and the worst form of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ague, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all Weakness and Painful Discharges; Night Sweats, and all Wastes of the Life Principle, are within the Curative Range of Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents, in the cure of Chronic Scrofula, Constitutional, Skin and Syphiloid diseases but it is the only positive remedy for

KIDNEY, BLADDER,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's disease Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid dark or bilious appearance, and white bone dust deposits and where there is a pricking, burning sensation, and pain in the Small of the back, and along the Loins in all these conditions RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, aided by the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the Spine and Small of the Back, and the Bowels regulated with one or two of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS per day, will soon make a complete cure. In a few days the patient will be enabled to hold and discharge water naturally without pain, and the urine will be restored to its natural clear and amber sherry color.

THE WASTE OF THE BODY

Is supplied with new, healthy, and vigorous blood, that furnishes sound structure. Hence all suffering from WEAKENING DISCHARGES, either Male or Female, or from Ulcers or Sores, through the reparative process of RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN are arrested, and the ruptured organs healed.

THE TRUE THEORY OF CURE.

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT supplies the system, through the blood, urine, sweat, structure-making constituents, with Tissue-making Flesh-making, Heat or Caloric and Fat-making elements. All of its constituents are *nourishing, purifying, and life-sustaining. It Repairs Health Dissolves and Drives out of the body* the products of Decay and Corruption. CONSUMPTION, WHITE SWELLING, DROPSY, SYPHILLIS, CANCER, TUMORS, &c., are all a scrofula diathesis, and, as such, are within the curative range of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT!

The Scrofula, by whatever name designated, is the results of deposits from the blood, induced or caused by Chronic inflamation. That these deposits take place when the blood is poor, weak, watery, and incapable of holding in solution its proper constituents, or for the presence of some virus or poison in the blood, as Mercury, Calomel, Corrosive Sublimate, which is the Corrosive Choride of Mercury or other agents, given in medicines and which enters largely in the common advertised Sarsaparillas, NOT ABSORBED OR CHANGED FROM THEIR NATURAL CONDITION.

That unless the repairs or nutriments are greater than the wastes, that decompositions and decay will supervene, and the powers of life become exhausted.

That the dying body cannot be sustained on any treatment of medication that exhausts the system or fails to nourish the blood, the only medium through which the vital forces are preserved, and on which her own th of the body depends.

OVARIAN TUMOR CURED.

I Never has a medicine taken internally been known to have cured tumors of the womb, uteri, ovaries or bowels; the knife has been the sole reliance in the hands of experienced surgeons; but Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian settles this question. For it has cured over TWENTY PERSONS of OVARIAN CYSTS and TUMORS; as well as Tumors in the Bowels, Uterus, Womb, Liver, Dropsical Effusion Ascites, and Calculus Concretions.

TUMOR OF TWELVE YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY—I have had a Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent and thought I would try it, but I had no faith in it because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, one box of Radway's Pills, and used two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose. HANNAH P. KNAPP.

☞ Price, One Dollar.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAIN IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

NOT ONE HOUR AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ANY ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAD'S READY RELIEF.

Is a cure for every pain. It was the first, end is

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, Allays Inflammations and Cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands and organs, by one application in from one to twenty minutes. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will, in from ONE to TWENTY MINUTES afford ease and comfort, and this medicine, so rapid in stopping pain, can be purchased for Fifty Cents per bottle at almost every druggist's and country merchant's store on this continent, and within one hour's distance of almost every habitation in the United States.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.
RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

If those who are now suffering Pain, no matter what the cause may be, or by what name it is called—if external, apply the Radway's Ready Relief to the part of the body where the pain is present. If INTERNAL,

20 DROPS DILUTED IN WATER,

As a drink; whether Cramps, Spasms, Inflammation, Congestion, Asiatic Cholera, Chills and Fever, Colic most violent, excruciating, and torturing pain will be stopped

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
PAINFUL ATTACKS WHERE
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE:
INFLAMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATIS,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS

The application of the READY RELIEF to the parts of parts, where the pain or difficulty exists, will afford ease and comfort.

20 DROPS IN A HALF TUMBLER OF WATER will, in a few moments, cure

CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH,
HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE,
DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC,
WIND IN THE COWELS

And all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops will prevent sickness or pains from change of water.

IT IS BETTER THAN

BUTLER BELLICOSE.

BEN'S NEW DEPARTURE.

Labor Against Capital!

BOMBSHELL IN THE RADICAL CAMP

The Beast Tells Some Nauseous Truths.

PERSONAL SCENE WITH AN EDITOR.

Reminiscences of Bygone Days.

He Denounces Gen Hawley as an Incompetent—Hurls Defiance at All His Enemies—Hawley Retorts in a Letter Branding Butler as a "Liar and a Blackguard" — Massachusetts Radicals Must Take a New Departure or Be Defeated—A Rich, Rare and Racy Speech.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., August 24.—General Butler addressed a large meeting at City Hall this evening. He said, "although a Republican after the straightest sect, I am called upon to defend myself by newspapers calling themselves Republican, from unheard of charges." [Hisses and applause.] General Butler went on to say that he expected abuse from the Democratic press, but why should the Republican papers malign him? Was it because he led the first troops through Springfield and Annapolis to Washington? Or brought back the first thousand prisoners from Hatteras? Or hanged traitors in New Orleans. Or refused to swing round the circle with Andy Johnson? Or managed (?) his impeachment. Or later buried his (Butler's) differences with President Grant, with whom he had some cause of difference. Or at the head of the Reconstruction Committee insisted upon protection for the loyal men of the South? And yet, said General Butler, they would read me out of the Republican party.

Butler Goes Savagely for Sanborn, Editor of the Springfield Republican.

That fellow who ran away when he got John Brown in trouble and would not even go and testify before the Senate of the United States in his favor.

Gen. Butler was here interrupted by F. B. Sanborn one of the editors of the *Republican*, who asked if Butler referred to him.

Butler said—"I do."

Sanborn replied amid great confusion: "That statement is false."

Butler then yelled, "Why did you run out of the back door and leave your sister to face the man?"

Sanborn attempted to reply amid yells of "Put him out," "speech," &c., the audience being wild with excitement, but Sanborn was finally refused a hearing.

After quiet had been restored, Butler reiterated his assertion at length, and said that twenty-five years ago he had a personal collision with Warrington, the Boston correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* and had been abused by him since, and because he had a nephew in New York, who put the owner of the *Republican* in

Ludlow Street Jail,

nobody of the name Butler can get fair play in that paper. As for the Hartford *Courant*, that paper maligned him because he (Butler) displaced Gen. Hawley from his command for inefficiency and incompetency.

The Boston *Journal* abused him because of his speeches against Jewell, who wants to be Governor, and is one of the trustees of the Rogers estate, and this same Republican journal charged twelve dollars for printing the report of the Republican caucus at Beverly because Butler delegates were nominated.

[Owing to a storm prevailing in the east, it was found impossible to transmit the concluding portion of the above racy personalities.—ED.]

* * * * * * *

Ben Butler Wants the Radicals to Take a "New Departure" on the Labor Question—He Berates the Massachusetts Radical "Syndicate."

He claimed that the Republican party, having accomplished the emancipation of the slave, should go forward to adjust, settle and define the exact relations between labor and capital, and protect the ill paid or over worked laborer from the exactions of avarice as well as from its own greed as from greed of the employer. He condemned strikes as being illogical and indefensible and beneath the dignity of American workmen. The ballot is in their hands. They can enact their own laws and choose their own rulers.

They can compel the State to do its duty in this behalf, and give to labor its rights and restrain capital within the bounds of its privileges. Butler also spoke at length on State finances, and in the course of his remarks, took occasion to allude to the editor of the Springfield *Republican*, as his vindictive and mendacious opponent for the office of chief executive of the Commonwealth. He asserted that while he (Butler) and his comrades were fighting (!) in the field for the Union, that gentleman was detained at home villifying those better than himself.

Butler condemned the extravagant system of governing the State by Boards and Commissions, and said it must be reformed. This can be done inside the Republican party, but if it is not so done, it will be by the people of the Commonwealth irrespective of party. One set of men said Butler, have ruled in these matters in your State House substantially for more than twelve years, even increasing in their demands for place and pay. If you do not change them they will change you, fellow-Republicans, and all people shall say amen.

Gen. Hawley Brands Butler as a Liar.

The following dispatch was received from General Hawley. The Chairman refused to allow it to be read:

HARTFORD, August 24.—If Butler, in his speech said I was dismissed or removed from my command, or was ever rebuked for my conduct as an officer, I beg some friend to read this dispatch, in which I say the charge is an infamous falsehood and the man who uttered it a liar and a blackguard. The last written communication from Butler concerning my conduct was a copy sent me of his recommendation for promotion.

(Signed.) J. R. HAWLEY.

LONG BRANCH, August 26.—Gen Sherman will be the guest of the President till Tuesday.

THE OLD WORLD.

FRANCE.

Gambetta's Dissolution Bill Causing Great Agitation.

VERSAILLES, August 24.—The bill of Gambetta proposes the dissolution of the National Assembly on the ground that its discussions have proved fruitless.

LONDON, August 24.—A *Times'* special from Paris states that the question of the dissolution of the Assembly is causing excitement and grave consequences are possible.

Enthusing over the French Republic.

VERSAILLES, August 24.—It is officially announced that the anniversary of the establishment of the Republic, will be celebrated throughout France on the third of September.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

People Oppressed with Taxes—Extensive Inundation of Land—Large Tracts Laid Waste—Famine Imminent.

LONDON, August 24.—Fearful misery prevails in Southern Hungary. At Banal, one-third of the country is under water. In consequence of bad administration, the dams were suffered to fall into ruins, and thus become flooded the extensive tracts of land reclaimed during the reign of Maria Theresa, and made fruitful with grain fields. Added to this, there are unusual storms this season. Owing to the excessive severity of the Government in collecting arrears of taxes, vineyards, grain fields, and trees even have been stripped of their leaves. The Government is seizing for taxes the cattle of the peasants. Some of the villagers owe an amount of arrears greater than the value of their whole property. Agriculture, trade, and industry in general are ruined, and famine is impending.

FRANCE.

Date for Adjournment of Assembly Fixed—State of Siege—Lyons—Thiers Unpopular.

VERSAILLES, August 26.—The Assembly will probably be adjourned on the 11th prox.

The state of siege in the in the various departments will be raised when the National Guards are disarmed.

The rumors of disturbances at Lyons, by the proposed disarmament of the National Guard, is officially pronounced untrue.

All parties of the Assembly are dissatisfied with their leader.

Instability of the Republic.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Senor Castellar, leader of the Republican party in Spain, addressed a letter, dated June 13, to the *El Motor Republicano*, of Mexico, in which he expressed doubts as to the stability of the Republic of France. According to his statement, Thiers and his Government were completely disarmed when they occupied Versailles. He thinks the Federal principle has been tried and failed. Centralization is still strong and has many advocates, while the Bourbons were all the while intriguing to regain the power.

Marseilles—Thiers' Tenure of Office.

PARIS, August 26.—In the Assembly, to-day, a resolution was introduced to raise the state of siege at Marseilles. It was coupled with a motion that it be declared urgent. The Chamber refused to grant urgency to the resolution.

Fresh disagreements are reported between Thiers and the Committee on the prolongation of his powers.

Gen. Faidherbe Quits the Assembly.

PARIS, August 26.—General Faidherbe has resigned his seat as a Deputy because Rivet's Committee has decided to report in favor of making the Assembly now sitting a constituent Assembly.

Opposed to a Celebration.

PARIS, August 27.—A circular addressed by Thiers to the prefects of Departments, directs them to appeal to the patriotism of the citizens to abstain from all demonstrations on the 4th of September, and should attempts be made at a celebration of the anniversary, all legal powers will be used for their suppression.

SPAIN.

Carlist Invasion Imminent—Sacramental Interdict.

MADRID, August 26.—The entry of the Carlists into Spain is imminent, and extensive preparations have been sent to the frontier, and the civil guard has been concentrated.

The Archbishop of Madrid requires the clergy of his diocese to refuse the sacrament to persons married by civil rite, and announces that unless publicly repented such marriages will be treated as concubinage.

Movements of Royal Personages.

MADRID, 27—Prince Humbert of Italy will leave the City on Tuesday, for home.

King Amadeus will start out Thursday, on a visit to Valencia and Catalonia.

ITALY.

Popular Riots—Third Alabama Arbitrator

ROME, August 26.—A conflict took place to-day between the police and populace during which one policeman was killed and two wounded.

The Governments of Great Britain and the United States, have chosen Count Luigi Corti, Italian Ambassador at Washington, third arbitrator under the Treaty of Washington.

Cholera Quarantine—State Visits to the Pope.

FLORENCE, August 27.—A decree has been issued subjecting all vessels coming from the southeastern Baltic provinces to a rigid quarantine.

The Ministers of Bavaria, Portugal and Guatema a have waited on the Pope and tendered their congratulations.

RUSSIA.

Compliment to the French Ambassador.

NEW YORK, August 26.—The Russian journals have a statement that, at a dinner given to new French Ambassador General Letlo, shortly after his arrival at St. Petersburg by the Cæsarowitch, the Grand Duke said: "France may be unfortunate, but I and the Princess love her deeply all the same. Thus after Sebastopol you conquered us still more by the generosity of your proceedings than the force of your arms. I shall never forget it. You bore your successes nobly, but that was an easy task, as you were not the parveans of victory."

The Prussian Ambassador who was present, it is said, reported this to his Government.

AUSTRIA.

The Imperial Conference—The Premier's Status.

LONDON, August 26.—It is positively announced that the Emperor of Austria will meet the Emperor of Germany at Salsburg, the upper part of Austria, at an early day.

The reports that the position of Count Beust in the ministry and with the Emperor had become weak, is authoritatively denied.

GERMANY.

Doubts of French Ability to "Pay up."

LONDON, August 26.—The Berlin journals contains some official articles commenting on the dissensions at Versailles, intimating that they tend to weaken the confidence of Germany in the power of the French Government to fully its engagements.

GREECE.

ATHENS, August 26.—During a violent storm in Lama, a town on the Turkish frontier, the lightning struck a powder magazine which exploded with terrible effect. The destruction of property was very great. The inhabitants were panic stricken and fled to the country.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Rebellion in Uruguay Quelled.

LISBON, August 25.—The Blanco rebellion in Uruguay has been crushed, the rebels routed and amnesty proclaimed.

ENGLAND.

Substitutes for Strikers.

LONDON, August 26.—About two hundred German and Belgian workmen arrived at New Castle to-day to replace the miners on the strike.

NAPOLEON.

Movements of the Ex-Emperor.

LONDON, August 26.—Napoleon visited Chatham to-day.

Napoleon is about to remove his residence to Corydon.

THE WESTFIELD CALAMITY.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury in Brooklyn Censuring the Officers of the Staten Island Ferry Company—Arrests to be Made.

NEW YORK, August 25.—The following is the verdict of the Brooklyn Coroner's Jury in regard to the Brooklyn victims of the Westfield disaster:

"We, the jury, find that John Madden and others came to their deaths from scalds, burns and other injuries received from the explosion of the boiler of the steamer Westfield, owned and controlled by the Stated Island Railroad Company, at the dock or slip of said company, in the city, county and State of New York, on the 13th day of July, 1871; that said boiler was defective in its original construction, worn out by use and invited the catastrophe with which it met; that Jacob H. Vanderbilt, President of said Staten Isl and Railroad Company; John H. Mathews, United States Inspector; James A. Braisted, Superintendent of said Staten Island Railroad Company, and Henry Robinson, Engineer of said company, are responsible for the use of said defective boiler and the consequences of its use, and should be held accountable for the deaths of the aforesaid persons."

Coroner Whitehill will cause the arrest of the parties whom the jury have held responsible for the accident.

RENFORTH'S DEATH.

Testimony Elicited on the Inquest Confirming the Suspicion that he was Poisoned.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., August 24.—The inquest on Renforth's body was resumed this morning. Jno. J. Walton, of the Newcastle *Chronicle*, deposed, after Renforth was placed in bed, Kelly, Percy and Chambers being also present, I asked Renforth "what was the matter; have you had a fit?" He said, "O, no, it's not a fit; I'll tell you all." Afterwards he breathed very hard and became slightly delirious. Brandy was administered which gave him temporary relief. Shortly before death he spoke again, saying, "Oh, my poor wife;" "Poor Harry," (meaning Kelly); froth came to his mouth with mucus, when he changed his color, his jaws set, and he was dead. Witness stated that Renforth was an excitable man, of temperate habits, but when over-excited was subject to apoplectic fits. Renforth said to Kelly, when first attacked in the boat, "Oh, Harry, I have had something given me." The examination has not yet been concluded.

SCOTT'S STRATEGY.

The Baltimore and Ohio Company Out-Generalled—The Shortest Line from Washington to the West.

NEW YORK, August 24.—It is reported in Washington that Col. Thomas A. Scott has concluded a negotiation with the Harper's Ferry water power and manufacturing company for their property recently purchased of the government at Harper's Ferry. This is a movement in railroad strategy of great importance as it will give the Pennsylvania combination possession of a point through which it can secure a much shorter route between Washington and the West than that now being constructed by the Baltimore and Ohio Company. It is intimated that the object is to extend the road from Hagerstown in Maryland, to Martinsburg in Berkeley county in West Virginia, and from thence down the Potomac to Harper's Ferry and from thence across the Shenandoah to Edward's Ferry, where it will form a junction with the Washington and Ohio road.

RAILROADS.

Sale of the North Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, August 26.—The North Missouri Railroad was sold at public auction at the court house this afternoon for two millions of dollars cash, Morris K. Jessup of New York being the successful bidder. Thirty-five hundred shares in the St. Charles bridge across the Missouri river belonging to the North Missouri Railroad Company, then was sold at twenty-five dollars per share, Jessup being the buyer. Previous to the sale of the road notices were read by various parties that the sale would be contested, and the county court and county collector warned purchasers that they had claims against the road to which the sale would be subject.

AWFUL CARNAGE!

[First Dispatch.]

BOSTON, August 26.—A frightful accident occurred to-night on the Eastern Railroad at Revere, seven miles from Boston. The accommodation train started behind time and while stopping at the station the Portland lightning express overtook and telescoped it, killing twenty-one passengers outright, of whom three were women, and wounding some forty or fifty more. The cars took fire and two or three were consumed. Most of the wounded were scalded and their limbs fractured. A large number of physicians and surgeons were in attendance. The killed and wounded belonged mostly to Lynn and Salem.

[Second Dispatch.]

BOSTON, August 27.—The appalling railroad accident at Revere last night caused intense excitement. To-day, large crowds visited the scene of the disaster. The railroad official have cleared away the debris and the ruins, and the road is in running order again.

At the time of the collision the accomodation train for Beverly had its red signal lights behind, and the red signal was hoisted from the masthead of the signal post for the express to hold up, which it did at Everett, but subsequently proceeded and was under full headway when near Revere Station, the engineer evidently not being aware of the proximity of the Beverly train until perhaps within sixty rods. He then whistled down brakes, but not soon enough to avert the calamity. Some of the passengers in the cars of the accommodation train heard the onerous whistle, but

Too Late to Escape.

On came the express train at great velocity and the engine struck the rear car full in the centre, and forced its way in a telescopic manner two-thirds the length of the car. The smoke stack was instantly knocked off and the boiler penetrated all the distance named into the rear car, the rear part of the latter being smashed into a thousand splinters and throwing the debris out on either side of the tender. Of the rear half of the car not a fragment as big as a house window could be found. The fore part of the engine was utterly demolished, its pistons bent and its rods broken. The car was

Crowded with People.

Every seat being occupied and many standing in the aisle. In among these the locomotive rushed as quick as a flash, just as the Beverly train had started, mangling and killing in the most frightful manner. But this was not the only, and perhaps not the worst visitor, that the unfortunate passengers had. Simultaneously with the collision the head cap of the boiler broke and in an instant the wretched sufferers were shrouded in

A Cloud of Hissing Steam,

and deluged with boiling water, which brought sudden death to many of the wounded and will prove fatal to others, who had probably not been otherwise seriously injured. The lamps spilled their contents, and the fire here, if any, was undoubtedly extinguished by the water and steam.

Although the Beverly train was just moving when the collision took place, its motion did not prevent injury to the cars in front of the last. The coupling between the two rear cars broke and the platforms of all were jammed up together with the smoking car, overlapping the baggage car and rods and timber in an inextricable mix and interwoven.

Fortunately the entanglement was not so great but that the passengers succeeded in getting out quite speedily. Happy was it for them they did so, for the kerosene oil lamps upset and their contents spilled upon the upholstery and in an instant

The Smoking Car was in a Blaze.

The flames traveled with great speed from one car to another until three of them were embraced in the fiery folds. These were subsequently moved up the track half a dozen rods, and allowed to burn until nothing was left. An effort at the first was made to put out the fire, but this was prevented and the flames were useful in lighting up the dreadful scene in the rear, and facilitated the search for the wounded.

The work of

Rescuing the Victims

was at once commenced, assistance being soon furnished from Chelsea, Charlestown and at a later hour from Boston, including surgeons and physicians. The Forest hose company, just returned from an excursion to Providence, were promptly on the ground having seen the fire burning.

Dozens of poor creatures were jammed with the wood and iron work, and could not get out. The axe was applied vigorously and soon a rope was attached to the sides of the car and all the remaining frame work pulled assunder.

The Dead and Mangled Bodies

were taken out carefully, and speedily placed on the platform or in the depot. Some were pinned with splinters, some had their arms and legs broken, while others were mangled beyond recognition. Many, in fact the majority, apparently died from bruises, but the peeling skin and flesh told plainly that steam and scalding water had been the frightful and effective agent of death.

The Killed.

The following is the list of killed up to the present time:

H. F. Shattack of Lynn, C. B. Shattack of Lynn. Susan F. Cheney of Lynn, Wm. H. Jeffreys of Lynn, E. F. Sanborn of Providence, Ella Preston of Lynn, James Burns of Lynn, Ernest S. Merrill of Danvers, Henry A. Foster of Providence, Miss Foster, his sister S. H. Emerson of Providence, Geo. W. Bancroft of Beverly, Rev. Dr. S. R. Mason of Cambridgeport, Thos. F. Brancroft of Lynn, Rev. Dr. Ezra Garrett of Boston, Rev. Erickson of Swampscott, Wm. A. Sule of Beverly, Mrs. P. C. Jasper and J. B. Miller of Merrimac, A. Crowly and two bodies unrecognized, making twenty four in all. Rev. Dr. Garrett was on his way to Beverly where he was to preach to-day.

The Wounded.

The following is the list of wounded:

In Masachussetts Gen'l Hospital—John Buckley of Beverly, E. Williams of Lynn, F. Browning of Salem, L. O. Hayes of Newton, J. B. Battis of Salem, Anne Foley of Boston, Eliza Hatch of Charleston.

In City Hospital—F. Fitspatrick of Cambridgeport, Jefferson Rowe of Portsmouth, N. H., Mary Ann Call of Boston, Geo. J. Hill of Lynn, Frank Davis of Charleston.

Frank B. Cotter, Treasurer of Grundy & Co., Edmund B Hall, of B. Hall & Co., and Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Jr., of Bailey, Jenkins & Garrison, were scalded.

About two o'clock to-day while a young man, a resident of Chelsea, was standing on the platform of a car viewing the ruins at Revere, the car started and threw him off. He struck his head upon the rail and is supposed to be fatally injured.

There are many others injured the names of whom we are unable to get.

A coroner's jury was summoned to-day by Dr. J. B. Forsyth, of Chelsea, who viewed the bodies, and adjourned until to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock.

The total number of injured is between thirty and forty, most of whom are likely to recover.

Recognizing the Dead.

The dead were removed from the scene of the accident this afternoon. Dr. Garrett was recognized to-day at noon. He was killed by his chest being crushed. He was the well-known pastor of Arlington street Church, and formerly colleague of the late Dr. Channing and a man whose loss will be severely felt by the community.

Dr. Mason, of Cambridgeport, was also a man of note and greatly beloved by his congregation. Public sentiment throws a fearful responsibility upon the conductor and engineer of the express train. The engineer escaped with a few bruises by jumping from the train. The accommodation train was three quarters of an hour late, which fact it is said was known to the managers of the express train.

Disaster on the Philadelphia and Erie Road—A Passenger Train Collides With a Freight—Six Persons Killed and Over Thirteen Injured—The Accident the Result of Recklessness.

ERIE, Pa., August 27.—The Erie mail west collided with the first section of the Empire freight east, between seven and eight o'clock yesterday morning, when about one and a half miles west of Westport station, on the middle division of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, causing the death of Reuben Winslow and R. C. Brown, of Lockhaven, passengers; E. W. Hyman, of Williamsport, conductor; and Thomas Tannin, of Dunkirk, fireman of the mail train; James W. Wood, of Belfonte, Pa., conductor and William Killinger of Altona, Pa., engineer of the freight train, and dangerously injuring A. M. Atwater of Lock Haven, Reuben Miller of New Orleans. Jas. Shaffer, Jr., of Cinnemahoning, Pa., and P. McCormick of Baltimore, engineer of the passenger train. Less injuries were sustained by Thos. Mc Clancy of Wayne, Pa., A. H. Steel of Tionesta, Pa., J. W. Cornwall of Binghampton, N. Y., Martin Fisher of Lockhaven, G. S. Lacy of Philadelphia, Judge J. A. Dale of Tionesta, Henry J. Thompson of Williamsport; E. VanKiper of Cinnemahoning, Frank Boone of Altona, baggage master of the mail train and Alonzo Lyon of Renovo, Pa. The fireman of the freight train and others were slightly bruised and scratched.

The passenger train was about an hour late in leaving Williamsport, and was running about thirty-four miles an hour, and the freight about eighteen. The trains meeting on a sharp curve were not visible to each other till within a few yards and their speed was not checked. The baggage car was telescoped with the smoking car, all but a few feet. The passengers in the two cars in the rear were uninjured.

An official investigation shows that the accident was caused by the neglect of the conductor and engineer of the mail train to obey orders given them not to pass Westport until the freight train had arrived there. A copy of the order was found in the pocket of the engineer, who was believed to be fatally injured, but later intelligence reports him improving though still unable to converse.

TERRORISM IN TEXAS.

Gov. Davis Sets the Courts at Defiance—Difficulty Between a U. S. Official and the State Inspector.

BROWNSVILLE, August 19—via INDIANOLA, August 24.—Woods, whom Gov. Davis appointed health officer of Brazos, Santiago, was fined by Judge Davis for attempring to exercise the functions of his office in defiance of injunctions of the Court. The fine was fixed at one hundred dollars, which Woods refused to pay, and was imprisoned. Gov. Davis disregards the order of the Court, and insists that Woods shall resume the position. The police will obey the direction of the Governor unless Woods' illness should prevent him from assuming the offic. A proclamation of martial law is anticipated.

On the 12th a lot of hides crossed from Matamoras in bond, when the State Inspector attempted to inspect them, for the purpose of finding stolen bonds, but the Collector resisted and called on the military. A guard was furnished and inspection prevented; but the State officials afterward siezed the hides at Brazos. The Collector refers the question to the Treasury.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Plague Epidemic in Charleston, S. C.—The Newspapers Ignore the Disease.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 25.—For two days past we had reports here that the yellow fever prevailed in Charleston. Information, received to-day, removes all doubt as to its existence there, and it is feared in an epidemic form. A letter received this morning from one of the most prominent clergymen in Charleston states that the malignant type of yellow fever is there, and that the writer has himself seen four cases. Information from another source states that the disease is there, and is thought to be spreading.

The city authorities of Wilmington have telegraphed to the Mayor of Charleston for information yesterday, but have received no answer as yet. Notwithstanding the above testimony Charleston papers yesterday say the health of the city was never better than now.

Burglar Shot and Killed.

The Altoona *Sun* says:

We learn that a burglar in attempting to practice the art on the store of Mr. J. Thompson, at Martha Furnace, Centre county, met with the fate he deserved on last Sunday night. The clerk, whose name we have not been able to ascertain, slept in the store, having a loaded carbine at his side. Some time during the night he was awakened by a noise, and seeing a man's head through the transom above the door, took aim and fired. He heard a noise like that of a man jumping or falling to the ground, but nothing more, and turned over and slept till daylight. When opening the door, his man was just as he had fallen, with a very ugly hole in his head, and of course quite dead. He was stranger in the neighborhood, a young and slender built man. The only paper found on his person was an envelope addressed Miss Robinson, Pittsburgh. We give the account as told us.

AT LAST!

CENSUS OF 1870 COMPLETE.

Population of the States and Territories.

Grand Total--38,555,983.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—From the evidence on the sheets of the census it appears that the population of the various States and Territories, as officially and finally revised at the Census office, is as follows:

Alabama	996,992	Missouri	1,721,295
Arizona	9,658	Montana	20,595
Arkansas	484,471	Nebraska	122,600
California	560,247	Nevada	42,491
Colorado	39,864	N. Hampshire	318,300
Connecticut	537,454	New Jersey	906,096
Dakota	14,184	New Mexico	91,874
Delaware	125,015	New York	4,382,759
Dis't Col'bia	13,175	North Carolina	1,071,361
Florida	181,748	Ohio	2,665,260
Georgia	1,184,109	Oregon	90,923
Idaho	14,000	Pennsylvania	3,521,791
Illinois	2,539,891	Rhode Island	217,353
Indiana	1,650,527	South Carolina	705,606
Iowa	1,191,792	Tennessee	1,258,520
Kansas	364,399	Texas	818,579
Kentucky	1,321,011	Utah	86,786
Louisiana	726,915	Vermont	330,389
Maine	626,915	Virginia	1,225,165
Maryland	780,894	Washington Ty	23,955
Massachusetts	1,457,354	West Virginia	442,014
Michigan	1,184,060	Wisconsin	1,054,670
Minnesota	439,706	Wyoming Ty	9,118
Mississippi	827,422		

Population of the States and Territories ..38,555,983

THE BUFFINBARGER TRIAL.

Mrs. Colburn Honorably Discharged.

COLUMBUS, O., August 25.—In the Buffinbarger case the entire day has been consumed by counsel in arguing the motion to discharge Mrs. Colburn, the defendant, and about five o'clock she was honorably discharged.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE Perkiomen Railroad is finished to a mile beyond Schwencksville.

THE bridge over the Allegheny at Franklin will soon be ready for travel.

The annual Conference of the M. E. Church meets in Meadville on next Wednesday.

THE Pennsylvania State Fair will be held at Scranton, on September 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st.

THE Westmoreland County Fair will commence on Tuesday, the 26th of September.

THE Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad Company have just placed on their road two very handsome passenger cars.

THE interest of the Erie Canal in Lawrence county was sold Sheriff's sale on the 14th inst., for $150. F. Herby was the purchaser.

THE slate trade is very brisk now at Slatington. Last week 2,860 squares of roofing slate were shipped by the Lehigh Valley Railroad alone.

A TERRIBLE accident happened on Saturday at Homer Station, on the West Penn Railroad, thirteen miles from the Blairsville intersection. A church is in process of erection there, at which a large number of men are employed. On Saturday afternoon a scaffolding which seems to have been very loosely constructed, gave way while the men were busily at work and precipitated them all to the ground. Fifteen of them were injured; some of them so severely that their lives are despaired of. Among them were Mr. Benjamin Pedicord and Mr. Harl, both well known men in that vicinity.—*Cambria Freeman.*

A FOUR year old son of Mr. Michael Toohey, of Conemaugh borough, was burned to death on Wednesday morning last, during his parents absence. The child had been left in charge of the older children of Mr. Toohey, but child like they soon forgot their trust, and leaving the little fellow in the house by himself, went in pursuit of pleasure elsewhere. During their absence the helpless child possessed himself of some matches, and, as might be expected, set fire to his clothes, and the terrible result stated above was the consequence.

CONCERNING the Baltimore, Franklin and New Castle Railroad the *Gazette and Democrat* says: "We feel like censuring the press of Mercer and Venango counties for not paying more attention to this project. Those newspapers should agitate the subject. You are as much interested as we."

MRS. C. MEINHART, of Tyrone, was found hanging by the neck in the smoke-house back of her residence, on Wednesday last. She was quite dead when taken down, Suicide.

THE Democracy of Perry county have made the following nominations: President Judge, James H. Graham, (subject to the decision of the District Conference); Sheriff, David M. Rinesmith: County Commissioner, William B. Stambaugh; County Treasurer, Isaac N. Shatto; Director of the Poor, John Patterson; County Auditor, Samuel Baker; County, Surveyor, James Woods; Coroner, Dr. George N. Reutter.

PAULEY of the Waynesburg *Messenger* is happy. He says: We are told that a report is in circulation in the country that the small-pox is in Waynesburg. *There is not a word of truth in this.* There has not been a solitary case of small-pox, or anything resembling it for more than three years past. Our readers may depend on this.

ON Thursday evening a young man of nineteen years, named John Stenger, an employee of Billmyer & Small, while braking for amusement at the Company's yard in this place, was caught and dragged some distance, the car having been thrown on its side, on the track. He survived his injuries only an hour. His body, at the abdomen bore marks of a dark circle, his bladder was broken, and he sustained other internal injuries.—*York Pennsylvanian.*

WE learn that many of the apple and cherry trees and lilac bushes in the Muncy Hills, that were stripped of their foliage, and injured by the hail storm on Sunday July 16th, are again putting out, not only leaves, but blossoms. We were shown on Sunday a small branch of an apple tree from the farm of Mr. Stephen Ellis, bearing new leaves and a cluster of blossoms, and our informant says the cherry trees, lilac bushes, &c., are coming out in like manner.—*Muncy Luminary.*

THE branch railroad from Mineral Point, on the Connelsville Railroad, to the town of Somerset, in Somerset county, ten miles in length, has been graded and ballasted and the work of laying the rails was begun on the 14th inst., and will be completed by September 2d, if no unseen event occurs to interfere. The branch road from Garrett Station to Berlin, in Somerset county, distance eight miles has been let and is to be completed within ninety days. A large part of the grading on the branch from Meyers' Mill, near Dale city to Salisbury, has been completed and work is progressing quite rapidly.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE DEMOCRACY.

THE CONVENTION YESTERDAY.

HARMONIOUS PROCEEDINGS.

AN EXCELLENT TICKET NOMINATED.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Official Dishonesty—Gigantic Swindles—The Present-Taker—Defaulters and Thieves—City Hall—The License Question, etc.

A large and enthusiastic convention of the Allegheny Democracy met at the Court House yesterday and placed a most excellent ticket in nomination.

The proceedings were marked with earnestness, harmony of purpose, and decorum. In every particular the convention of yesterday was of a high character, and composed of the best citizens of the county.

The convention met at half-past ten o'clock in the Common Pleas Court Room, and was called to order by David D. Bruce, Esq., Chairman of the County Committee.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

Messrs. Geo. H. Kuhn, Henry A. Freyvogle, J. S. Murray and C. B. Mowry were chosen temporary secretaries.

The chairman then declared that the reception of the credentials of delegates was now in order.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The following delegates presented their credentials and responded to their names upon the call of the Secretaries.

PITTSBURGH.

First Ward—H. F. Buffum, M. F. Cassidy.
Second Ward—H. Freyvogle, Wm. B. Lupton.
Third Ward—Thomas Holland, D. McMullin.
Fourth Ward—Dr. E. W. Swentzel, John H. Bailey.
Fifth Ward—James Donavon, Joseph Armstrong.
Sixth Ward—P. O'Brien, Wm. Griffin.
Seventh Ward—C. B. Mowry, Alex. Black.
Eighth Ward—D. E. Ewing, Geo. H. Kuhn.
Ninth Ward—P. Zern, C. O'Donnell.
Tenth Ward—Samuel Cameron, John Grant.
Eleventh Ward—Bernard Kane, James Aker.
Twelfth Ward, 1st Precinct—G. A. Mundorff, John E. Nowind.
Twelfth Ward, 2nd Precinct—Alex. Harley, Jr., James Nasson.
Fourteenth Ward—John C. Barr, Wm. N. Murray.
Fifteenth Ward—James Murphy, Charles Henger.
Sixteenth Ward, 1st Precinct—Fred. Mason, J. B. Epping.
Sixteenth Ward, 2nd Precinct—L. Scheidbrand, John B. M.
Seventeenth Ward—C. C. Kelly, John Moore.
Eighteenth Ward—S. C. McCandless, N. P. Sawyer.
Nineteenth Ward—A. P. Anshutz, John S. Davis.
Twentieth Ward—Jas. F. Ritchart, J. B. Guthrie.
Twenty-first Ward—Franklin Ferree, Wm. B. Jellson.
Twenty-second Ward, —C. Magee, D. D. Bruce.
Twenty-third Ward—Patrick Fay, William Alexander.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

First Ward—Wm. P. Bedell, G. W. Boggs.
Second Ward—John K. Lamon, Wm. T. Farley.
Third Ward, 1st precinct—W. J. Anderson, P. F. M'Nally.
Third Ward, 2d precinct—Jacob Hoehley, Wm. Miller.
Fourth Ward, 1st precinct—Jacob G. Reel, Jos. S. Lee.
Fourth Ward, 2d precinct—Jno. Titzel, Jno. Gordon.
Fifth Ward—G. W. McGraw, D. H. Williams.
Sixth Ward—Geo. S. Hays, T. D. Casey.
Seventh Ward—Jos. Lofink, Martin Ley.
Ninth Ward—Jas. Machesny, Michael Woods.

BOROUGHS.

Elizabeth—Jesse Graham, G. A. Foster.
West Pittsburgh—A. W. Foster, Jr., Jos. F. Minick.
Monongahela—Jno. Creegan, Patrick Valledy.
Braddock—Chas. B. Kenney, Chris. E. Wall.
Sewickley—F. M. Hutchinson, J. Whitesell.
Birmingham, 1st precinct—Frank Shede, F. Plunkett.
Birmingham, 2d precinct—D. O. C. Cunningham, M. Laughlin.
East Birmingham, 1st precinct—Jno. P. Heisel, Andrew J. Rapp.
East Birmingham, 2d precinct—Christ Field, Jacob Heisel, Jr.
Mt. Washington—Wm. Engle, Charles Gehring.
Millvale—Jerome Rahm, W. Conlin.
M'Keesport—Jesse Sill, Conrad Dittmer.
South Pittsburg—John O'Reilly, J. S. Murray.
Ormsby—John Dorman, H. A. Levake.
Union—John Kearney, Daniel Buckley.
Etna—Edward Eichenlaub, Ia. Winchell.
Allentown—John Shook, Jos. Schell.
St. Clair—John Rauber, Frank Hogel.
Vernon—John Dunn, John H. Blackford.

TOWNSHIPS.

Kilbuck—Joseph Kelch, J. W. Kearns.
Leet—Wm. McCormick, Jos. Davis.
Plum—John A. Conner, J. C. Boyd.
Elizabeth, 2d precinct—David Floyd, J. Gritzner.
Mifflin—J. L. Neasd, J. L. Patterson.
Baldwin, 1st precinct—Wm. Frazey, A. C. Ecker.
Baldwin, 2d precinct—Samuel Cooley, Wm. Crouch.
Upper St. Clair—D. E. Bower, Wm. Douglass.
Neville—Robert Phillips, Adam Krow.
Wilkins—John M. Johnson, Dan'l Wearts.
Patton—James M'Cully, James M'Ginley.
South Versailles, 2nd precinct—John Sill, James M'Clintock.
Chartiers—J. M. Bonnett, C. Scully.
Findley—J. P. Donaldson, Robert M'Ayeal.
Snowden—J. M. Snee, W. H. M'Nary.
Pine—S. Graham, Wm. M'Marland.
West Deer—Chas. Bryson, J. Hughes.
Lower St. Clair—Chas. King, A. Keller.
South Fayette—Jas. B. Reed, Thos. Gladden.
M'Clure—Jacob Eckert, W. F. Richardson.
Richland—Geo. M'Clintock, R. M. Gibson.
Union—W. S. Jackson, G. S. Carnahan.
Hampton—T. F. M'Cabe, Alex. Curley.
Scott, 2d precinct—Barnes Ford, I. W. Bausman
Harrison—J. N. M'Williams, Wm. Fry.
Lincoln—Moses Calhoun, H. Heath.
Forward—Dan'l M'Curdy, D. Kiehl.

There being no contests it was decided that no committee on credentials was necessary.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

John H. Bailey, Esq., was nominated for perminent President.

John Titzel, Esq., of Allegheny, was also nominated.

Mr. Titzel declined to be a candidate, and Mr. Bailey was elected by acclamation.

Esquire Heisel was appointed a committee to conduct the chairman to his seat. The retiring chairman introduced his successor, who was received with applause, and delivered a short address.

MR. BAILEY'S REMARKS.

Gentlemen and fellow Democrats: I return you my sincere thanks for this unsolicited honor, which you have conferred upon me with such unanimity. It is a good thing for us to meet thus together in convention from time to time. In this way the Democracy of Allegheny county can place their platform on principles before the people and declare their devotion to those principles of good government and which made us a great nation. To proclaim their determination to maintain them inviolate; to oppose that idea of public administration that would give the public patronage to one's family; or take gifts and then reward the donor; to condemn executive ursurpation that tramples down the right of the citizen and usurps the war and treaty making powers; oppose the packing courts, and all other acts calculated to destroy the public liberty.

Were it not for this determination on the part of the Democracy, the people would indeed have no hope, and no one to protect their rights and interests from usurpation.

As regards the term so often repeated, the Democracy made no "new departure," nor were 'new departures" necessary. The principles of the party remained unchanged. Local causes did not affect the grand principles of the grand old party, that believed in a strict construction of the constitution, that governments were best that governed least, and that the highest duty of a State is to protect its citizens.

Every citizen has the right to follow some proper occupation, in which he is entitled to protection and not persecution and oppression.

But we are here to work and not to talk. In conclusion, let us show that we are not only able to properly govern others, but ourselves also.

Mr. Bailey was frequently interrupted with applause. Messrs. John Titzel, Edward Eichenlaub, Alderman C. O'Donnell and John B. Guthrie were elected Vice Presidents, and the temporary Secretaries were made permanent.

On motion the following gentlemen, D. D. Bruce, J. B. Guthrie, C. B. Kenny, Jesse Sill and Dr. E. W. Swentzel were appointed a Committee on Resolutions, to whom all resolutions were to be referred.

The nomination of candidates before the Convention was then declared in order. Mr. Lare moved that the nominations for Commissioners be made seperately for three years and one year respectively. Carried.

The nominations for Assembly in the First and Second Districts was referred to the delegates from those districts.

The following nominations were then made:

SENATORIAL.

John Murray,	Daniel McCurdy,
W. T. Farley,	R. M. Gibson,
D. H. Williams,	W. H. Mechling.

ASSEMBLY.

Adam Reineman,	Jno. Titzel,
Wm. Haslitt,	Peter Haberman,
E. J. Roberts,	Joseph H. Davis,
Jno. Sill,	Peter Hutchinson,
M. P. Walsh,	John N. Ewing,
J. T. Stockdale,	John Burns.

CONTROLLER.

Malcolm Hay. No other nomination, and the nomination of Mr. Hay was made unanimous.

TREASURER.

John B. Guthrie,	Wm. J. Kountz,
Chris. Magee,	W. J. Anderson,
W. M. Murray.	

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Thos. Holland,	Jno. M'Clowry,
John Coyle,	Wm. Reardon.
T. C. Lazear.	

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Alf. Kerr,	A. M'Bride,
Jno. C. M'Carthy,	J. K. P. Duff.

COMMISSIONER—THREE YEARS.

James Salisbury,	Jacob Dressel,
Jacob Stuckrath,	Jno. Ballentine,
J. K. Lemon,	Henry Brown.

COMMISSIONER—ONE YEAR.

Jos. Birmingham, M. Lipp.

SURVEYOR.

J. W. Patterson, H. M. Johnston.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

H. Ingraham, James M'Ginley, Bernard Welker.

When the above list was called over the names of Messrs. Mechling, Sill, Roberts, Guthrie, and Anderson were withdrawn.

At 12 o'clock the Convention adjourned until half past one in the afternoon.

LEGISLATURE NOMINEES.

During the recess of the Convention the delegates from the First District met and nominated James Irvin, and those from the Second District, Robert Liddell for the Legislature.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session of the Convention met at half-past one o'clock, J. H. Bailey, Esq., in the chair.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Bruce from the Committee on Resolutions submitted the following report which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we accept and heartily approve of the resolutions adopted by the late Democratic State Convention; embracing, as they do, a frank and earnest declaration of the principles and policy of our party, in favor of a State Constitutional Convention; in favor of an honest and equitable Registry Law, which will prevent a continuance of the forgeries, frauds, perjuries and riots which have characterized and disgraced elections in the city of Philadelphia, and defrauded her citizens of the true result of their ballots; recognizing the binding force of the Constitution of the United States, including its recent amendments, favoring a repeal of the Income Tax, and a modification of the Tariff so as better to promote the great industries of our State; demanding rigorous economy in the administration of the government; the abolition of useless offices, and the reduction of taxation; calling far a more adequate compensation for the patriotic services of the soldiers and sailors, and denouncing the Force and Bayonet bills, passed to perpetuate the Republican party.

Resolved, That the recent use of the military by the General Government at elections in North Carolina, as well as in our own State, should cause serious alarm to all lovers of liberty and inasmuch as the Democratic party was called into life to crush the centralizing tendency of Federalism which developed after the Revolution, it must be true to its origin and history by destroying the centralism and military rule, which, since the rebellion have trampled upon all the reserved rights of the States and of the people, and are subverting every principle of civil liberty.

Resolved, That the prevalence of official dishonesty in a great measure results from the unlawful example set by that species of bribery, by which posts of profit are parcelled out amongst the givers of valuable presents; and the indifference with which pure men look upon scandalous derelictions when the offenders are leaders of the Republican party.

Resolved, That the gigantic swindles recently discovered, whereby the State has been robbed of three hundred thousand dollars—with the guilty knowledge, if not the active participation of the highest Republican office holders—is most disgraceful and humiliating; and this, with the hundreds of other cases of official corruption and dishonesty which go unpunished is sapping the foundations of private virtue and debauching the public morals, and demands a speedy and decisive check by utterly overturning the Republican party, under whose auspices official prostitution, shameless corruption and criminal profligacy have become frightfully universal.

Resolved, That all who prove recreant to high trusts committed to them deserve the severest penalties of the law; whether it be President, Governor, State Agent, or the thousand Republican defaulters, the rings who manage City Hall or other jobs; and we do not reserve our censure and denunciation whenever Democrats may be found equally culpable and base.

THE LICENSE QUESTION.

The committee also submitted the following which was adopted:

WHEREAS, Experience has proved that the resting of the power to grant or refuse license, for the sale of liquors, in individuals comprising either a Court or Board of Licensers, has had no beneficial effect whatever, and that since the passage of the act of Assembly of 1836 giving that power to the Court, the sale and consumption of liquors has been constantly on the increase. And,

WHEREAS, It is contrary to good public policy that any Court, or Board of Licensers should have the power to grant to one citizen a right or privilege and refuse the same to another either honestly or wilfully or through caprice. And

WHEREAS, The vesting of such power to grant or refuse licenses has been productive to such an enormous extent of perjury, bribery and corruption as even to outweigh the evils of intemperance; and

WHEREAS, The right to vend liquors should be meted out by law, and not by any one or more individuals: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the candidates for State Senate and House of Representatives this day nominated be and they are hereby instructed (in case they are elected) to introduce and vote for a law applicable to our county, by which licenses shall be granted to any citizen to keep a tavern, restaurent or eating house, who shall pay to the County Treasurer the amount of tax of license fee designated by the law; and that while designating the amount of said tax or license fee, respect shall be had to the different class of applicants, and their location, whether in the city or county, and that said tax be in such amount as to be a right protection to the community as to the number and character of the houses, and so as to yield a proper revenue to the Treasury.

The chair then announced that the selection of candidates was in order.

A motion was made that the voting be done by marking. An amendment was offered that the nominations be made by *viva voce*. A division being called for the result was as follows: For marking 64; *viva voce* 38.

At this juncture Malcolm Hay, Esq., appeared in the Convention and asked permission to decline the nomination for Controller. He thanked the Convention for the honor, but he said he had neither the inclination nor the time to make such a canvass as a candidate should make. He would labor quite as hard and do as much work as any other member of the party, but he did not want to be a candidate.

After some discussion the resignation was accepted, and the Chairman announced that nominations for that office was now in order.

A letter was read from Jno. M'Clowry, Esq., was read, withdrawing his name as a candidate for District Attorney.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nomination were then made for Controller: Dominec Ihmsen, William Franey, Uzziah Stewart and F. M. Hutchinson.

It was moved that the voting be done alternately by the townships, boroughs, and the wards. An amendment was offered that the townships vote first. Carried.

The Chair here announced that as the Janitor had kindly fixed up the court room for the use of the Convention, and furnished ice water, that the hat be passed around for a contribution to remunerate him for his services. A liberal amount was contributed

Mr. Murray declined being considered a candidate for Treasurer when on motion, there being no other nominee, William J. Kuntz was declared the nominee with but one dissenting voice.

The Convention then proceeded to mark for the respective candidates, during which the name of Joseph H. Davis for the Assembly was withdrawn.

STATE SENATOR.

Jno. Murray	*80	D. McCurdy	43
W. T. Farley	37	D. H. Williams	20
R. M. Gibson	*93		

ASSEMBLY.

1st District.		2d District.	
James Irvin*		Robert Liddell*	

THIRD DISTRICT.

Adam Reineman*	75	PeterHutchinson	33
John Titzel	32	J. N. Ewing*	71
M. F. Walsh*	61	J. H. Stockdale	31
Wm. Haslitt*	73	Jno. Burns	18
Peter Haberman*	53		

CONTROLLER.

Wm. Franey	10	F. M. Hutchinson	10
D. Ihmsen	47	Uzziah Stewart*	80
William J. Kountz*			

TREASURER.

Thos. Holland*	79	W. Reardon	5
John Coyle	18	T. C. Lazear	62

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Alfred Kerr*	112	J. B. McCarthy	29
A. C. McBride	23	J. K. P. Duff	2

COMMISSIONER, THREE YEARS.

James Salisbury	39	Jno. Ballentine	3
Jacob Dressel	23	J. K. Lamon	2
J. Stuckrath*	118	Henry Brown	2

COMMISSIONER, ONE YEAR.

J. Birmingham*	149	M. Lipp	20

SURVEYOR.

Patterson*	134	H. M. Johnson	24

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

Henry Ingraham*	75	James McGinley	23
Bernard Welker	11		

Before the vote was announced a resolution was adopted declaring the highest on the list for the respective offices be declared the nominees. Those marked with a * are the nominees.

Mr. Sawyer moved that the Chairman of the Convention appoint a committee of correspondences of one from each district. An amendment was offered that the number of the committee be left to the discretion of the chair. Carried.

A resolution pledging the support of the Democracy to the ticket nominated this day was unanimously adopted.

Captain Jas. H. Cooper, Democratic candidate for Surveyor General, who was on the floor of the Convention was loudly called for, and upon ascending the platform he was received with three rousing cheers. The gallant Captain returned thanks in a neat speech.

On motion adjourned *sine die*.

Mortuary Report.

Weekly report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending August 27, 1871:

CAUSES OF DEATH:

Accident, 1; Bronchit's Acute, 1; Cholera Infantum, 8; Consumption, 5; Diarrhœa, 1; Dropsy, General, 1; Dropsy, Abdominal, 1; Dropsy, Ovarian, 1; Dysentery, 2; Epilepsy, 1; Scarlet Fever, 1; Hyperarophy of the Heart, 1; Inflamation of the Bowels, 1, Inflamation of the Brain, 2; Inflamation of the Kidneys, 1; Inflamation of the Veins of Womb, 1; Marasmus, 2; Obstruction of Bowels, 1; Old Age, 1; Premature Birth 1; Small Pox, 10; Still Births, 3.

Of the above there were

Under 1 year	20	From 30 to 40	4
From 1 to 2	5	From 40 to 50	4
From 2 to 5	3	From 50 to 60	0
From 5 to 10	2	From 60 to 70	3
From 10 to 15	2	From 70 to 80	1
From 15 to 20	2	From 80 to 90	1
From 20 to 30	3	From 90 to 100	1

Males, 23; females, 27; white, 47; colored, 3; total, 50.

By order of the Board of Health,
J. GUY MCCANDLESS,
Health Physician.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Conferees of the Beaver, Butler and Washington Legislative District—Ratification of the Nominations.

The Representative Conferees of the Counties of Beaver, Butler and Washington counties met at the St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh, on the 29th inst.

Beaver county was represented by Dr. W. Simpson, John McCarter and Samuel B. Wilson.

Butler was represented by H. Osburn, J. Zeigler and L. M'Question.

Washington county was represented by Wm. C. Bryant, Dr. G. H. Cook and L. W. R. Little.

The meeting was organized by electing Samuel B. Wilson, Esq., of Beaver, Chairman, and L. M'Question, Esq., of Butler, Secretary.

Mr. Zeigler offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the persons selected by the Democracy of the respective counties comprising this representative district, viz: Beaver, Wm. B. Dunlap; Butler, Dr. Jos. H. Lusk, and Washington, Dr. E. T. Cooper and Capt. Hugh Keos, be the candidates for Assembly, and that they be and are hereby recommended to the support of the Democracy of the district.

On motion the Secretary was directed to furnish a copy of the proceedings of this meetimg to all the Democratic papers published in the district.

On motion, adjourned.

SAM'L B. WILSON, President.
L. M'QUISTION, Secretary.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T BRADY & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood streets:

Gold	112⅝
United States 6s, 1881	118⅝
United States 5-20s, 1862	114½
United States 5-20s, 1864	114½
United States 5-20s, 1865	114½
United States 10-40s	114½
5-20s, January and July, 1865	113½
5-20s, January and July, 1867	113⅝
5-20s, January and July, 1868	114
Union Pacific Road	89
Central Pacific Railroad	100½
Cy. Pacifics	116⅝

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, THURSDAY, August 31, 1871.

REMARKS—Considerable rain fell yesterday, and the indications are that more will follow, so that the hope for a coal boat rise may be realized. We have little change to note in prices. All leading arcles are held firm at quotations given below, and whilst the market cannot be called active, a fair trade for the season is being daily transacted. The fall trade will soon open up, and our merchants and manufacturers are amply prepared to meet the heavy demands that will most assuredly be made upon them. Flour is held in large stock by both mills and stores. Grain—wheat comes in slowly, and prices are rather more firm. Cheese, butter and eggs are in fair supply, though good table butter falls short of the demand. Apples, peaches, plums, pears, etc., are plenty, and find ready sale at fair prices.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	409
Cheese, bxs	60
Wheat, sks	1,604
Oats, sks	1,125
Bacon, tcs	25
Apples, bbls	28
Corn, sks	999
Rye, sks	159
Butter, pkgs	46
Dried beef, tcs	—
Bacon, pcs	—
Barley, sks	150

The following are the ruling quotations in first hands; on the purchase of small lots the prices are a fraction higher:

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market was steady but not very active; dealers were purchasing merely to supply their immediate wants; hams, sugar cured at 14½a16½c; sugar cured shoulders at 10c; plain do at 6¾a7c; breakfast bacon at 12a12½c; sides, ribbed at 8½a8¾c; clear do at 9¼a10c; dried beef at 18c. Lard in tierces at 10a10½c; kegs at 11a11½c; buckets at 12a12½c. Mess pork at $14 00 per barrel.

HAY—The market was steady with a fair trade demand; we note sales of baled at $23 00a25 00 per ton.

HIDES—Are unchanged; green salted at 10½a11¼c; green butchers at 8c; dry flint at 21a22c; green calf skins at 14a15c; green salted calf at 18a18c.

ONIONS—Are in better demand, with sales at $3 00a4 00 per barrel.

POTLTRY—In moderate demand; sales spring chickens by the coop at 50a60c per pair.

POTATOES—Neshanocks are not very plenty; we can report sales at 90ca$1 00 per bushel; Jersey sweets at $6 00; Baltimore at $5 00 per barrel.

PEANUTS—Are held firmly, with sales at 11c per pound.

WATER MELONS—Are plenty, with sales ranging from $10 00 to $20 00 per hundred.

ASHES—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; the demand was fair and sales were regular; soda ash, common 4a4¼c; refined 4¼a4½c; potash 7¼a7½c; pearls 9c.

APPLES—The falling off of the receipts has strengthened the confidence of holders who are disposed to advance their prices; we can report sales at $3 00a4 00 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—The demand was limited and sales were of a similar discription at 5a7c.

BEESWAX—Market steady with unchanged prices ranging from 33 to 35c per pound.

BROOMS—The supply keeps pace with the demand; the store rates were as follows: Fancy $4 50 per doz; No 1, $4 00; No 2, $3 50; No 3, $2 75; common, $2 25a2 50; country, $1 75a2 00 per dozen.

BEANS—Market steady with an advance; sales at $2 00a2 25 per bush.

BUTTER—We can report a steady trade demand for choice roll suitable for table use with sales at 18a20c per lb.; fair to medium 12a14c; fresh packed 18c; common very dull.

CEMENT—The market was steady with a fair trade demand; sales of Louisville at $2 50a3 00; Rosendale $4 00a4 50; Calcined Plaster $4 00a4 50.

CORN MEAL—We not sales of bolted at 80c per bushel.

CARBON OIL—The demand for small lots is improving although we have no particular change to note in prices; sales were made in a jobbing way at 22a23c. and in a small way at the usual advance.

COUNTRY CURED BACON—The season is about over and prices are too uncertain to quote correctly.

CHEESE—The market was steady with a good trade demand; we note sales of Ohio Goshen at 10a10½c; New York Goshen 11a11½c; Ohio Factory 9a9½c; Dairy 8a8½c per lb.

EGGS—The receipts have fallen off; the market is firmer with an upward tendency; the current rates were 12a13c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market was steady with a good trade demand; the competition among holders has prevented any advance; how long this will continue remains to be seen; we can report sales of standard brands of western flour at the following: good spring extra $6 50a6 75; choice bakers' flour $6 90a7; good to choice red winter $6 50a6 75; western flours are looking up; the mill prices are unchanged, and we omit them.

GRAIN—The market was steady with a fair trade demand. The Grain Exchange was well attended and a number of parcels changed hands. Wheat sales—amber $1.28; white $1.30a1.35; red $1.22a1.25 per bushel. Oats—prices are uncertain. Sales were reported at 43a45c. Corn—market quiet. Prices have undergone no change Sales—ear prime 66a68c on track; store 73a74c; yellow shelled 65a66c; mixed 63a64c. Rye—market quie with an improved on car. Sales by the car load at 70a75c, as per quality and condition. Barley—is attracting more attention. Sales are reported at 80a85c.

FEATHERS—In fair supply with sales of common geese feathers from store at various prices ranging from 60 to 75c per pound.

HONEY—Sales white clover at 30c per pound in glass caps; in bulk 20c per pound.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, August 31, 1871.

REMARKS—The market was a weak one, and prices are very uncertain; buyers were very shy, and not inclined to pay the present prices; the result was no sale of importance was made; we have seldom noticed less inclination to operate; in fact, to use plain words, the market is in a very demoralized condition:

CRUDE.

The following are the nominal rates:

Spot	12c.
August	11¾a12c.
S. O. all year	11¾c.
B. O. all year	12¼c.
Lower Creek	$4 75
Oil City	4 90
Parkers'	4 60
Futures	4 60
Foster's	4 60

REFINED.

The market closed quiet. We quote as follows:

Spot	23¾c.
August	24¼c.
September	24¾c.
October	24¾c.
Sept. and Oct	24¾c.

SALES.

,800 bbls first half Sept 24¾c

DISPATCHES.

OIL CITY, August 30.—Market active ordinary on Lower Creek held at $4 to $4 85; 47 gravity at Oil City held $5 00a5 05.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30.—Market firm.

Standard white	24c.
September	24¾c.
Ocober	24¾c.
Caes	27¼c.
Crude	12¼c.
Futures	24c.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, WEDNESDAY, August 30, 1871.

CATTLE.

The arrivals on Monday by the various railroads centering at the Union Yards were sixteen cars or about 310 head. In addition to these there were some three cars from East Liberty, and an unusual large number from the surrounding counties, Butler, Greene, Washington and Mercer, making fully 700 head on sale. The market opened up rather fair and quite a number of cattle changed hands early in the morning, but towards nine o'clock trade dragged more slow and sales were not effected without some difficulty. At eleven o'clock there were still quite a number of tail ends unsold, which butchers (whom they would suit) were buying slowly at their own prices. The quality of the cattle on sale was on the whole more common than they generally are. Prices of good cattle were about the same as last week, while common were from ½ to ¼c lower. Considerable growling and dissatisfaction was expressed by most of the drovers, and from that we infer they were losing money. The following are the current rates for the different wades of cattle:

Extra, 1,200 to 1,300 steers	$6 00a6 25
Prime 1,200 steers	5 50
Good 1,000 to 1,100 lb steers	5 25a5 38
Fair Butchers' stock	4 90a5 00
Rough grassers	4 25a4 75
Heifers, cows &c	4 00a4 50
Bulls	2 00
Cherokee heifers	3 00a4 00

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale was 1,600 head, or about 300 head less than the offerings of last week. The market was more brisk and prices a shade better. Advices from East Liberty market being good, some of the sellers bought and sent them there for shipment east. This removed any surplus that was, and enabled holders to sell the balance of the offerings at satisfactory rates. At the time we left the grounds (12 o'clock) everything was sold. Rates were: sheep fron $1 50 to $5; lambs, $1 60@4, the latter prices for extra.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, August 30.

REMARKS—The prices of cattle, hogs and sheep vary little from yesterday's figures. The run of cattle thus far in the week has been heavy, and have sold slow at quotations given below. It was the opinion of dealers that the arrivals for the balance of the week would prove light. Should this prove to be the case, better prices will rule. We give the following as the ruling rates for the different grades bought and sold in this market up to noon to-day:

Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs, steers	...5 25@5 50
Good, to prime, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs	4 75@5 00
Com'n to med. 1,000 to1,100 lbs	4 25@4 50
Bulls, stags, cows, 800 to 1,500 lbs	3 00@3 25
Stock steers, 800 to 1,000	...3 80@4 25

HOGS.

The arrivals of hogs was very heavy during the latter part of last week and thus far this week; and prices are a shade lower with sales difficult to effect. The prospect for the balance of the week is gloomy, though should there be a large falling off in receipts, prices may revive. We give the following as the current rates of the market to-day: Extra Philadelphia, $4 57a4 80; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $4 60 to 5 75; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $4 40 to 4 50.

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was fair, and prices about the same as the ruling for some days. The market was dull and draggy with a dull prospect for the balance of the week. Choice sheep and lambs were in moderate demand at full rates. A considerable number were bought on eastern account and shipped thither. Below find ruling rates of the market to-day: good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs; $4 75a5 25; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs., $4 50a4 75; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs., $4 50a4 00; foot rot and scalawags, by the head $1 00a2 00.

CENTRAL HOTEL.—The establishment located immediately opposite the Central Stock Yards, under the management of the veteran landlord, Mike Portser, is still the centre of attraction East Liberty. For a cosy, comfortable house and well-gotten up meals, commend us to the Central Hotel.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, August 30.—Flour active at full prices. Grain quiet. Ear corn a shade firmer at previous quotations. Provisions quiet; mess pork $12 75a13 00; bacon 6¼, 7¼a7½c; hams 14½c; 12c packed. Lard 9¾a10¾c. Whisky firm at 90a91c. Tobacco very active; sales 156 hhds.; lug $6 75a8 00; low to medium leaf $8 25a12 00.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 30.—Flour active. Wheat a shade better with a fair business; No 2 white Wabash $1 33; No 1 white Michigan $1 31; amber Michigan $1 27; No 1 red $1 26; No 2 red $1 23a1 24; No 3 red $1 20a1 21. Corn firm; high mixed 52c; low mixed 55c; Michigan 60c; white 55c; no grade 49c. Oats dull; No 1 36c; No 2 34c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, August 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 red winter at $1 23. Corn firm; low mixed at 56c. Oats quiet; sales of 2,000 bushels at 85c. Refined petroleum firmer at 23c; crude at $5 45a5 50.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 30.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 19⅝c.

CINCINNATI, August 30.—Cotton firm; low middlings 17½c.

LOUISVILLE, August 30.—Cotton very firm; middling 18¼c.

CHARLESTON, August 30.—Cotton firm; middling at 18c.

GALVESTON, August 30.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary at 16¾c.

MOBILE, August 30.—Cotton strong at 18¾a19c.

Burnett's Kalliston is the best preparation extant for beautifying the complexion and curing skin diseases. 4.

MARRIED:

MAHAN—LOWRY—On Tuesday, August 29th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Cowl, L. FRANK MAHAN, of Mahan's Mills, Hancock county, West Virginia, and Miss MAYNE H. LOWRY, daughter of James Lowry, Jr., of Pittsburgh.

PHELAN—HARE—At St. Paul's Cathedral, on Wednesday, August 23d, by Rev. Geo. Grace, Mr. PHILLIP PHELAN to Miss CALLIE HARE.

SLAGLE—BROOM—On Wednesday, August 23d, 1871, at Trinity Church, by the Rector, Rev. J. Scarborough, Mr. J. P. SLAGLE, City Attorney, to MARY LOUISE, daughter of R. D. Thompson, all of this city.

DIED.

PAGE—On Tuesday morning, 29th inst., at 9½ o'clock, JOHN H. PAGE, in his 67th year.

BRADLEY—On Monday morning, at 2 o'clock a. m., Miss EMMA A. BRADLEY, in the 19th year of her age.

DUNLEVY—Saturday evening, August 26, JOHN H. DUNLEVY, aged 43 years.

THOM—On Saturday, August 19th, at her residence, near North Star, Pa., ANN, wife of Hugh Thom, in the 60th year of her age.

REED—On Tuesday morning, August 29, at 7 o'clock, BENJAMIN REED, in the 58th year of his age.

MCELROY—At Mercy Hospital, Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock a. m., MARGARET MCELROY, in the 40th year of her age.

MULVEY—On Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock a. m., Miss JENNIE MULVEY, in the 26th year of her age.

JONES—On Tuesday, August 22d, at his late residence, at Quaker Valley, WM. P. JONES, in the 57th year of his age.

HUGHES—Wednesday, August 23, as the residence of her parents, Mt. Washington, MARGARET, oldest daughter of Wm. and Annie Hughes.

WILKINS—At 8½ p. m. Wednesday, August 23, at his residence, No. 29 Locust street, Allegheny, of inflammation of the bowels, Capt. JAS. WILKINS, aged 57 years.

ELLIOTT—At her residence, No. 33 Grays alley, Allegheny city, on Wednesday evening, August 23d, at 7½ o'clock, Mrs. ANN ELLIOTT, aged 63 years.

Influence of Temperature on Health.

In the fall the difference between the temperature of night and day is greater than at any other time of the year. In the early autumn the quicksilver sometimes rises as high during the day as in the most fervid summer weather; while at night it often sinks to an almost wintry point. The human body not being made of steel or India rubber, sensibly feels these tremendous changes. To fortify the system against them, a genuine tonic is required; and the public has long since discovered that among this description of medicines Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is infinitely the best. It gently quickens the circulation, regulates the bowels, tones the liver, braces the nerves, and thus puts the whole physique on its defence against the vicissitudes of temperature in our climate. Few if any cases of epidemic fever are heard of in localities where it is in common use. As it becomes more and more widely known, and the demand for it increases, chills and fever, and the bilious remittent seems to recede before it, and if it should come into universal use, these diseases would cease to be known as the scourges of our low-lying and marshy districts. That homely bit of proverbial philosophy, that "prevention is better than cure," should be especially borne in mind in the autumn months; and indeed in all seasons, together with the fact, that among all the preventives of malarious disease, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most safe and potent.

Be certain, however, to obtain the genuine article as countless imitations of a pernicious character are abroad. See that the externals are all right, and remember that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is sold in bottles alone.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,

Sold in Pittsburgh at the Lowest Rates

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

JOS FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. 44 Market Street.